

Quiet Repression Affects Polish Doctor

By Bradley Graham
Washington Post Service

WARSAW — Dr. Zofia Kuratowska remembers the threat well. It was autumn 1982, and she had been summoned to the Interior Ministry for another interrogation about her work for political detainees.

The authorities could not do much to her then. Her position as medical counselor on the Polish Roman Catholic primate's committee aiding political prisoners provided a kind of protective church

umbrella. But she was warned by secret police officers that she would eventually suffer consequences at her job for probing the medical condition of detainees.

Polish officials in late December closed the Warsaw hospital ward for blood disease victims that Dr. Kuratowska headed, cut her salary and reassigned the well-known physician to an outpatient clinic in a suburb of the capital.

Archbishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, secretary of Poland's Catholic episcopate, has written to

the government protesting the action, which he charged was directed as much against the church as against the doctor.

The case illustrates the quiet forms of repression being used now by Communist authorities against political opponents. Such measures have the advantage of holding down the number of political prisoners, avoiding unfavorable international attention that could disturb improving ties between Warsaw and Western capitals, while still intimidating and punishing the opposition.

Often the choice confronting Poles is not between freedom and imprisonment but between keeping a good job and being forced into a poor one, between obtaining a passport to travel abroad or not, between protecting family members or exposing them to politically motivated repercussions.

Dr. Kuratowska, 53, graduated from the Warsaw Medical Academy in 1955. She won international notice 25 years ago for locating in human kidneys a substance that regulates the production of red blood cells.

Ten years ago, she was appointed to head a ward at Warsaw's Barks Street Hospital. She proceeded to build up a clinic specializing in the treatment of acute leukemia and other blood diseases.

During the 1980-1981 Solidarity period, Dr. Kuratowska chaired a local branch of physicians aligned with the independent union movement. After martial law was declared in December 1981, she refused to sign a government loyalty oath. She was recruited to work for the primate's aid committee, for which she attempted to visit several internment camps.

Party sources expressed fears that the divisions among Social Democrats and the effect of this on the ruling coalition would play into the hands of supporters of Portugal's president, António Ramalho Eanes, who are forming a new political movement.

Mr. Eanes is due to step down at the end of the year and the issue of possible candidates to succeed him has already caused disagreement both among Social Democrats and between them and their Socialist coalition partners.

After a lengthy dispute between the coalition partners late last year, a statement said Mr. Soares had

asked Mr. Mota Pinto to stay on as deputy prime minister and defense minister "for the stability of the government, which is essential for economic recovery."

He asked Mr. Mota Pinto to carry on at least until the issue of leadership of the Social Democratic Party had been resolved.

The 48-year-old deputy prime minister announced he was quitting as party leader after he narrowly survived a confidence vote during a party council meeting over the weekend.

Mr. Mota Pinto had appealed for support after criticism party rebels opposed to government policies backed by the deputy prime minister.

The current crisis has come as the government is seeking to revitalize the economy following tough austerity measures in 1984. It is also negotiating a new foreign loan.

Party sources expressed fears that the divisions among Social Democrats and the effect of this on the ruling coalition would play into the hands of supporters of Portugal's president, António Ramalho Eanes, who are forming a new political movement.

Mr. Eanes is due to step down at the end of the year and the issue of possible candidates to succeed him has already caused disagreement both among Social Democrats and between them and their Socialist coalition partners.

After a lengthy dispute between the coalition partners late last year, a statement said Mr. Soares had

asked Mr. Mota Pinto to stay on as deputy prime minister and defense minister "for the stability of the government, which is essential for economic recovery."

He asked Mr. Mota Pinto to carry on at least until the issue of leadership of the Social Democratic Party had been resolved.

The 48-year-old deputy prime minister announced he was quitting as party leader after he narrowly survived a confidence vote during a party council meeting over the weekend.

Mr. Mota Pinto had appealed for support after criticism party rebels opposed to government policies backed by the deputy prime minister.

After a lengthy dispute between the coalition partners late last year, a statement said Mr. Soares had

asked Mr. Mota Pinto to stay on as deputy prime minister and defense minister "for the stability of the government, which is essential for economic recovery."

He asked Mr. Mota Pinto to carry on at least until the issue of leadership of the Social Democratic Party had been resolved.

The 48-year-old deputy prime minister announced he was quitting as party leader after he narrowly survived a confidence vote during a party council meeting over the weekend.

Mr. Mota Pinto had appealed for support after criticism party rebels opposed to government policies backed by the deputy prime minister.

After a lengthy dispute between the coalition partners late last year, a statement said Mr. Soares had

asked Mr. Mota Pinto to stay on as deputy prime minister and defense minister "for the stability of the government, which is essential for economic recovery."

He asked Mr. Mota Pinto to carry on at least until the issue of leadership of the Social Democratic Party had been resolved.

The 48-year-old deputy prime minister announced he was quitting as party leader after he narrowly survived a confidence vote during a party council meeting over the weekend.

Mr. Mota Pinto had appealed for support after criticism party rebels opposed to government policies backed by the deputy prime minister.

After a lengthy dispute between the coalition partners late last year, a statement said Mr. Soares had

asked Mr. Mota Pinto to stay on as deputy prime minister and defense minister "for the stability of the government, which is essential for economic recovery."

He asked Mr. Mota Pinto to carry on at least until the issue of leadership of the Social Democratic Party had been resolved.

The 48-year-old deputy prime minister announced he was quitting as party leader after he narrowly survived a confidence vote during a party council meeting over the weekend.

Mr. Mota Pinto had appealed for support after criticism party rebels opposed to government policies backed by the deputy prime minister.

After a lengthy dispute between the coalition partners late last year, a statement said Mr. Soares had

asked Mr. Mota Pinto to stay on as deputy prime minister and defense minister "for the stability of the government, which is essential for economic recovery."

He asked Mr. Mota Pinto to carry on at least until the issue of leadership of the Social Democratic Party had been resolved.

The 48-year-old deputy prime minister announced he was quitting as party leader after he narrowly survived a confidence vote during a party council meeting over the weekend.

Mr. Mota Pinto had appealed for support after criticism party rebels opposed to government policies backed by the deputy prime minister.

After a lengthy dispute between the coalition partners late last year, a statement said Mr. Soares had

asked Mr. Mota Pinto to stay on as deputy prime minister and defense minister "for the stability of the government, which is essential for economic recovery."

He asked Mr. Mota Pinto to carry on at least until the issue of leadership of the Social Democratic Party had been resolved.

The 48-year-old deputy prime minister announced he was quitting as party leader after he narrowly survived a confidence vote during a party council meeting over the weekend.

Mr. Mota Pinto had appealed for support after criticism party rebels opposed to government policies backed by the deputy prime minister.

After a lengthy dispute between the coalition partners late last year, a statement said Mr. Soares had

asked Mr. Mota Pinto to stay on as deputy prime minister and defense minister "for the stability of the government, which is essential for economic recovery."

He asked Mr. Mota Pinto to carry on at least until the issue of leadership of the Social Democratic Party had been resolved.

The 48-year-old deputy prime minister announced he was quitting as party leader after he narrowly survived a confidence vote during a party council meeting over the weekend.

Mr. Mota Pinto had appealed for support after criticism party rebels opposed to government policies backed by the deputy prime minister.

After a lengthy dispute between the coalition partners late last year, a statement said Mr. Soares had

asked Mr. Mota Pinto to stay on as deputy prime minister and defense minister "for the stability of the government, which is essential for economic recovery."

He asked Mr. Mota Pinto to carry on at least until the issue of leadership of the Social Democratic Party had been resolved.

The 48-year-old deputy prime minister announced he was quitting as party leader after he narrowly survived a confidence vote during a party council meeting over the weekend.

Mr. Mota Pinto had appealed for support after criticism party rebels opposed to government policies backed by the deputy prime minister.

After a lengthy dispute between the coalition partners late last year, a statement said Mr. Soares had

asked Mr. Mota Pinto to stay on as deputy prime minister and defense minister "for the stability of the government, which is essential for economic recovery."

He asked Mr. Mota Pinto to carry on at least until the issue of leadership of the Social Democratic Party had been resolved.

The 48-year-old deputy prime minister announced he was quitting as party leader after he narrowly survived a confidence vote during a party council meeting over the weekend.

Mr. Mota Pinto had appealed for support after criticism party rebels opposed to government policies backed by the deputy prime minister.

After a lengthy dispute between the coalition partners late last year, a statement said Mr. Soares had

asked Mr. Mota Pinto to stay on as deputy prime minister and defense minister "for the stability of the government, which is essential for economic recovery."

He asked Mr. Mota Pinto to carry on at least until the issue of leadership of the Social Democratic Party had been resolved.

The 48-year-old deputy prime minister announced he was quitting as party leader after he narrowly survived a confidence vote during a party council meeting over the weekend.

Mr. Mota Pinto had appealed for support after criticism party rebels opposed to government policies backed by the deputy prime minister.

After a lengthy dispute between the coalition partners late last year, a statement said Mr. Soares had

asked Mr. Mota Pinto to stay on as deputy prime minister and defense minister "for the stability of the government, which is essential for economic recovery."

He asked Mr. Mota Pinto to carry on at least until the issue of leadership of the Social Democratic Party had been resolved.

The 48-year-old deputy prime minister announced he was quitting as party leader after he narrowly survived a confidence vote during a party council meeting over the weekend.

Mr. Mota Pinto had appealed for support after criticism party rebels opposed to government policies backed by the deputy prime minister.

After a lengthy dispute between the coalition partners late last year, a statement said Mr. Soares had

asked Mr. Mota Pinto to stay on as deputy prime minister and defense minister "for the stability of the government, which is essential for economic recovery."

He asked Mr. Mota Pinto to carry on at least until the issue of leadership of the Social Democratic Party had been resolved.

The 48-year-old deputy prime minister announced he was quitting as party leader after he narrowly survived a confidence vote during a party council meeting over the weekend.

Mr. Mota Pinto had appealed for support after criticism party rebels opposed to government policies backed by the deputy prime minister.

After a lengthy dispute between the coalition partners late last year, a statement said Mr. Soares had

asked Mr. Mota Pinto to stay on as deputy prime minister and defense minister "for the stability of the government, which is essential for economic recovery."

He asked Mr. Mota Pinto to carry on at least until the issue of leadership of the Social Democratic Party had been resolved.

The 48-year-old deputy prime minister announced he was quitting as party leader after he narrowly survived a confidence vote during a party council meeting over the weekend.

Mr. Mota Pinto had appealed for support after criticism party rebels opposed to government policies backed by the deputy prime minister.

After a lengthy dispute between the coalition partners late last year, a statement said Mr. Soares had

asked Mr. Mota Pinto to stay on as deputy prime minister and defense minister "for the stability of the government, which is essential for economic recovery."

He asked Mr. Mota Pinto to carry on at least until the issue of leadership of the Social Democratic Party had been resolved.

The 48-year-old deputy prime minister announced he was quitting as party leader after he narrowly survived a confidence vote during a party council meeting over the weekend.

Mr. Mota Pinto had appealed for support after criticism party rebels opposed to government policies backed by the deputy prime minister.

After a lengthy dispute between the coalition partners late last year, a statement said Mr. Soares had

asked Mr. Mota Pinto to stay on as deputy prime minister and defense minister "for the stability of the government, which is essential for economic recovery."

He asked Mr. Mota Pinto to carry on at least until the issue of leadership of the Social Democratic Party had been resolved.

The 48-year-old deputy prime minister announced he was quitting as party leader after he narrowly survived a confidence vote during a party council meeting over the weekend.

Mr. Mota Pinto had appealed for support after criticism party rebels opposed to government policies backed by the deputy prime minister.

After a lengthy dispute between the coalition partners late last year, a statement said Mr. Soares had

asked Mr. Mota Pinto to stay on as deputy prime minister and defense minister "for the stability of the government, which is essential for economic recovery."

He asked Mr. Mota Pinto to carry on at least until the issue of leadership of the Social Democratic Party had been resolved.

The 48-year-old deputy prime minister announced he was quitting as party leader after he narrowly survived a confidence vote during a party council meeting over the weekend.

Mr. Mota Pinto had appealed for support after criticism party rebels opposed to government policies backed by the deputy prime minister.

After a lengthy dispute between the coalition partners late last year, a statement said Mr. Soares had

asked Mr. Mota Pinto to stay on as deputy prime minister and defense minister "for the stability of the government, which is essential for economic recovery."

He asked Mr. Mota Pinto to carry on at least until the issue of leadership of the Social Democratic Party had been resolved.

The 48-year-old deputy prime minister announced he was quitting as party leader after he narrowly survived a confidence vote during a party council meeting over the weekend.

Mr. Mota Pinto had appealed for support after criticism party rebels opposed to government policies backed by the deputy prime minister.

After a lengthy dispute between the coalition partners late last year, a statement said Mr. Soares had

asked Mr. Mota Pinto to stay on as deputy prime minister and defense minister "for the stability of the government, which is essential for economic recovery."

He asked Mr. Mota Pinto to carry on at least until the issue of leadership of the Social Democratic Party had been resolved.

The 48-year-old deputy prime minister announced he was quitting as party leader after he narrowly survived a confidence vote during a party council meeting over the weekend.

Mr. Mota Pinto had appealed for support after criticism party rebels opposed to government policies backed by the deputy prime minister.

After a lengthy dispute between the coalition partners late last year, a statement said Mr. Soares had

asked Mr. Mota Pinto to stay on as deputy prime minister and defense minister "for the stability of the government, which is essential for economic recovery."

He asked Mr. Mota Pinto to carry on at least until the issue of leadership of the Social Democratic Party had been resolved.

The 48-year-old deputy prime minister announced he was quitting as party leader after he narrowly survived a confidence vote during a party council meeting over the weekend.

Mr. Mota Pinto had appealed for support after criticism party rebels opposed to government policies backed by the deputy prime minister.

After a lengthy dispute between the coalition partners late last year, a statement said Mr. Soares had

asked Mr. Mota Pinto to stay on as deputy prime minister and defense minister "for the stability of the government, which is essential for economic recovery."

He asked Mr. Mota Pinto to carry on at least until the issue of leadership of the Social Democratic Party had been resolved.

The 48-year-old deputy prime minister announced he was quitting as party leader after he narrowly survived a confidence vote during a party council meeting over the weekend.

Mr. Mota Pinto had appealed for support after criticism party rebels opposed to government policies backed by the deputy prime minister.

Scholars Attack Reagan Use of Bible to Justify Defense Budget

By Kenneth A. Briggs
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Several theologians and biblical scholars criticized President Ronald Reagan's use of Scripture to appeal for support for his administration's proposal to increase the military budget.

Among the criticisms Tuesday were that Mr. Reagan had taken a passage from the Gospel of Luke

out of context and had failed to grasp the manner of teaching employed by Jesus. Many said the point of the passage had nothing to do with military strategy.

The president referred to Luke 14:31-32 in remarks to a Monday gathering of business leaders at the White House. Calling for a continued military buildup, Mr. Reagan said the Bible story meant that "the Scriptures are on our side."

In the account from Luke, as told by the president, Jesus finds a general who has found himself with 10,000 soldiers against an approaching enemy force of 20,000. In the face of such odds, the general says for peace.

Mr. Reagan then drew a lesson from the passage. "Well, I don't think we ever want to be in a position of only being half as strong and having to send a delegation to

negotiate, under those circumstances, peace terms with the Soviet Union."

Reacting to Mr. Reagan's remarks, David Adams, professor of New Testament studies at the Princeton Theological Seminary, said: "When the president cites this verse as a prop for administration policy, he misuses the Bible. It is not an answer book but a record of faith."

The Reverend Richard J. Neuhaus, a conservative theologian who is director of the Center of Religion and Society in New York, said, "I think the president would be well-advised to make the argument for his military budget and strategies on the basis of public reasoning rather than invoking biblical authority."

Both liberal and conservative church scholars assailed the president's effort to give scriptural warrant to his military policy. Many warned against the practice of extracting single verses of the Bible to buttress political policies.

Most of the scholars said the use of a military example was intended to serve a larger principle, the high personal cost of serving Jesus. In other sections of the chapter, Jesus emphasizes the same point by drawing on other scenes from everyday life. Such parables, many of them containing hidden meaning, were often utilized by Jesus to instruct his followers.

In the chapter from which Mr. Reagan drew his source, scriptural scholars widely agree that the main teaching here is underscored in the verse immediately following the passage cited by Mr. Reagan.

"So, therefore," Jesus says as recorded in the Revised Standard Version, "whoever of you does not renounce all that he has cannot be my disciple."

The Reverend Arie Brouwer, general secretary of the National Council of Churches, said Mr. Reagan had taken the passage "completely out of context." He added: "Read in its context, it is not at all a statement that could be used to confirm an emphasis on military might. That would be completely in conflict with the whole tenor of Jesus's teaching to suggest relying on military might."

"It was a call to prudence rather than to power," he said. "Jesus was saying to the people coming to him in great numbers, 'Have you considered carefully what you committed yourself in this way?'

The Reverend Robert P. Dugan Jr. of the National Association of Evangelicals, said the passage stresses "personal discipleship" and counsels preparation before taking on a total life decision.

Donald Shriver, president of the Union Theological Seminary in New York, said the verses dealt not with military strategy but with "the need to be prepared for what you say you do."

Mr. Adams said the passage "advocates self-examination" on the part of Jesus' followers, not military parity as a condition for negotiation.

DIAMONDS

YOUR BEST BUY
Single diamonds at wholesale prices
by ordering direct from Antwerp,
the world's leading diamond
market. Give diamonds
to the ones you love, buy for
investment, for fun enjoyment.
Write airmail for price list
or call us:
Joachim Goldstein
Diamantexport
Diamantweg 19
Postbus 1000
B-9000 Antwerp,
Belgium. Tel. (02) 224-07-51.
Tele: 71779 syl h.
at the Diamond Club Bldg.
Golds-Medal
HEADQUARTERS OF INTERNATIONAL AMERICA
666-668-6696 1985 666-6696

Reagan Budget Breaks His Campaign Promises

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, who benefited from a wave of support among young voters in his re-election campaign, was asked in October at a political rally at the University of Alabama whether he favored more federal aid to college students.

"There is government help now for out-of-state students in the United States," Mr. Reagan replied, "and we have no intention of reducing that."

Today, however, Mr. Reagan is seeking sharp cuts in student aid, a limit on the amount per student per year and income ceilings for families to qualify. His budget office contended this week that there has been a spending "binge" on college loans and grants with a "shogun approach that has indiscriminately sprayed assistance at students regardless of income for almost any conceivable type of education."

In this case and many others, Mr. Reagan has now shifted from a candidate who extolled many federal spending programs when running for re-election to a president seeking to cut or abolish Congress's budget for purchasing land for parks."

In his new budget, he said there will now be a "significant decrease in land acquisition," and the administration is proposing "a three-year moratorium on discretionary acquisition of recreation lands."

Mr. Reagan never mentioned possible cuts in veterans' benefits in a speech to the Veterans of Foreign Wars in August. Later in the campaign, he said he would give veterans the "benefits to which

they're entitled." This week, he proposed a means test that would limit free health care to veterans below certain income levels.

The president told the Farm Journal during the campaign that "without question" he would continue the existing dairy price-support program. This week, the administration proposed to overhaul the program.

He acknowledged during the campaign that major revisions might be required in Medicare, the federal program of health care for the elderly. But he suggested these revisions would be "not in restricting the patient" but rather in controlling payments to hospitals and doctors.

This week, in addition to proposing limits on payments to doctors and hospitals, he proposed that Medicare patients pay somewhat more for their care.

In October, in an interview with Scripps-Howard newspaper editors and reporters, the president said that "we now have budgeted for going back to purchasing land for parks."

In his new budget, he said there will now be a "significant decrease in land acquisition," and the administration is proposing "a three-year moratorium on discretionary acquisition of recreation lands."

Mr. Reagan never mentioned possible cuts in veterans' benefits in a speech to the Veterans of Foreign Wars in August. Later in the campaign, he said he would give veterans the "benefits to which

Army Colonel Disputes Westmoreland Figures

By M.A. Farber
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Colonel Donald W. Blasck, a U.S. Army intelligence officer who is still on active duty, testified that he believed General William C. Westmoreland imposed a ceiling on enemy strength estimates in Vietnam in 1967 that led to a "corrupt" report for President Lyndon B. Johnson.

At General Westmoreland's libel trial against CBS in U.S. District Court in Manhattan, Colonel Blasck said Tuesday that the 25-page report should have put enemy strength at 500,000 to 600,000, twice what it reported, and should have included the Vietcong's self-defense forces.

David Boies, a lawyer for CBS, read the colonel a sentence from the report that said "current evidence does not enable us to estimate the present size" of self-defense forces.

"Is that a true statement, sir?" Mr. Boies asked.

"No, it is not," replied Colonel Blasck. "It's a very carefully packaged lie."

David M. Dorsen, a lawyer for General Westmoreland, leaped to his feet, objecting. The answer was ordered stricken by Judge Pierre N. Leval.

In 1967, Colonel Blasck was on temporary assignment to the Vietnamese affairs staff of the Central Intelligence Agency, where he met Samuel A. Adams, a CIA analyst who is now a defendant in the case.

On Tuesday, Mr. Boies asked the colonel whether, at the time, he had discussed with Mr. Adams his feelings about the estimate for the White House of Communist troop strength.

Colonel Blasck said he told Mr. Adams that "it's a true statement, sir," he believed they posed no offensive threat and could not be counted accurately, and because their inclusion in the order of battle at a high number would mislead Washington and the press about the real might of the enemy.

Those forces had been newly estimated in 1967 at 120,000 — an increase on paper, if not in the field, of 50,000.

Colonel Blasck, who has served

28 years in the army, is now the senior intelligence officer for V Corps, stationed in Frankfurt.

■ Hunt Loses Libel Case

A federal jury on Wednesday denied damages to E. Howard Hunt in the retrial of a 1980 libel suit he filed over an article suggesting that he had conspired in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

The Associated Press reported.

Four years ago, a jury awarded Mr. Hunt \$100,000 in compensatory damages and \$550,000 in punitive damages, but an appeals court overturned the verdict, citing flawed jury instructions.

The jury in the second trial decided that Mr. Hunt was not libeled by an article in *Spotlight*, a publication of the far-right Liberty Lobby.

He spent 33 months in prison for conspiracy, burglary and wiretapping in the Watergate case.

■ Goetz Pleads Not Guilty

To Illegitimate Arms Charges

United Press International

NEW YORK — Bernhard Goetz pleaded not guilty Wednesday to illegal weapons charges and a Manhattan judge ordered his bail reduced from \$50,000 to \$3,000 because an attempted-murder charge has been dropped.

Mr. Goetz is charged with possession of an unlicensed loaded pistol, a felony, when he shot and wounded four young men who asked him for \$5 on a subway train Dec. 22. He also faces two misdemeanor counts of having two unloaded pistols in his apartment.

Meanwhile, another of the four men shot by Mr. Goetz, Troy Carty, has filed a \$5-million suit alleging that Mr. Goetz shot him "without just cause or provocation."

Mr. Goetz is serving a life sentence in an Italian prison for attempting to kill the pope. Miss Orlando was kidnapped in June 1983.

UN intervention would be a significant act in the "Year of the Young" that the United Nations is promoting, Mr. Goetz said.

SIX FLOORS OF DELMONICO PLAZA HAVE BEEN PURCHASED BY CHRISTIE'S AND BHF-BANK.

JOIN THESE PRESTIGIOUS INTERNATIONAL COMPANIES WHO HAVE PURCHASED THEIR OFFICES IN NEW YORK'S PREMIERE LOCALE.

OCCUPANCY SPRING 1

Overnight, a Refugee 'City' Springs Up in Eastern Sudan

By Jonathan C. Randal
Washington Post Service

WAD KOWLI, Sudan — Six weeks ago, Wad Kowli was a river bank overgrown with tall grass known for miles around as a favorite watering hole for thousands of cattle. Today, Wad Kowli is Sudan's fastest growing city, a sprawling unplanned maze that faces a multitude of major problems, including lack of food, water and medicine as well as a danger of disease, flood and fire.

Since Dec. 10, when the first 10,000 refugees from Ethiopia's drought-stricken Tigre Province arrived on foot, more than 70,000 have followed, hoping to find food and medical care until the rains finally come in Ethiopia and they can go home. Many parts of Tigre Province have had drought conditions for three to four years.

A total of 127,000 refugees have

arrived in Sudan from Ethiopia since October and relief workers have estimated that 600,000 may be here by the end of March.

Late last month, there was talk among relief officials from the Sudanese government, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and various private relief agencies that the numbers had finally stabilized.

Arrivals had eased from as high as 3,000 a day to 600, then 20 and 84 on successive days early last week. But then on one day, a record 4,320 arrived. Some of them had been on the march for three weeks, some for much longer.

In the Sudanese capital of Khartoum, a relief official of the anti-government Tigrean People's Liberation Front estimated that 1,500 are starving to death every day among the 6 million to 7 million people he maintained are under

the control of the guerrilla front and its allies in Ethiopia. The insurgents have been fighting the Ethiopian government for a decade.

Teke Woin Asefu of the Relief Society for Tigre (REST), an arm of the insurgents' movement that is organizing the exodus of refugees, said: "If we had proper transportation, everyone would come out."

Osman Mekki of the Sudanese Commission of Refugees and Western relief workers do not like to think about those numbers. They keep revising their estimates, still hoping that Wad Kowli will not exceed 100,000 people.

The daily routine here begins after dark, when the refugees, who have been fed by REST at regular intervals along the line of march, turn the last 8 miles (13 kilometers) from the border, to avoid the afternoon heat. Lined up in disciplined rows by village, with men in

one line and women and children in another, the newcomers are counted.

The next morning they are registered, issued identity cards and de-loused to prevent outbreaks of typhus. Their children are vaccinated and sent for special feeding.

Responsibility for distributing the food remains with the village elders. This is to encourage cohesion and maintain the respect for hierarchy that remains typically Ethiopian despite 10 years of revolution and upheaval.

As the refugees are organized, Wad Kowli is taking on many of the attributes of a medium-sized city, albeit one without plumbing, electricity or other hallmarks of civilization. A hospital, run by the French relief organization Médecins Sans Frontières (Doctors Without Borders), is about to start operating so the group's two doctors and four nurses will no longer have to treat patients under the trees.

The International Rescue Committee is organizing public sanitation and teaching 120 home visitors to instruct refugees about hygiene. Four more children's feeding stations are about to go up to join the original two. A giant warehouse in a former heat. Lined up in disciplined rows by village, with men in

the Atbara River still had some running water, but American specialists recently estimated that the now stagnant, isolated pools will be exhausted in four to 10 weeks.

So acute is the water shortage that some relief workers are having second thoughts about the 10 recently installed U.S. Army inflatable water tanks each capable of holding 11,500 quarts and each equipped with a row of 10 faucets.

"Before the refugees had to fetch water from the river," a relief worker said. "Now they just turn on the spigot and wash a lot."

A team from Britain's Oxfam relief society is due to arrive shortly to look for more water. No one here likes to think what will happen if none is found.

A lack of water, however, could turn into flooding if the Atbara fills up as it used to do before the drought here and in Ethiopia started three years ago. If good rains come, the camp could be at least partially under water by June or July.

Despite problems with the site, the Sudanese government has political reasons for keeping the refugees here.

The refugees are on the side of the Atbara River nearest to the Ethiopian border. And the Sudanese government, while willing to accept refugees, prefers to keep them as close to its frontiers as possible. That way, they provoke a



Two refugee children arrive at the Wad Kowli camp in eastern Sudan after fleeing famine and war in Ethiopia.

Russian Reportedly Expelled in Indian Spy Investigation

The Associated Press

NEW DELHI — Indian newspapers said Wednesday that a Soviet citizen, an East German diplomat and a Polish diplomat have been expelled in connection with an investigation into an alleged spy ring.

The government refused to confirm or deny the reports.

The Express newspaper said a "Soviet national attached to the U.S.S.R. Embassy in Delhi" was expelled. It did not identify the person.

Vladimir N. Tsatsyne, a spokesman for the Soviet Embassy, said,

"There are no grounds whatsoever behind the allegations of Soviet involvement." The Express and other

major newspapers also reported that the Polish and East German diplomats had been expelled in connection with a continuing investigation into alleged spying activities.

Nearly 20 people have been arrested in recent weeks on suspicion of spying.

The major concern is water. The first refugees chose this site because

the minimum of friction with Sudanese citizens and are less tempted to stay than if they were moved farther from the border.

So, despite all the uncertainties, the relief organizations are proceeding as if extra water is sure to be found.

Although the Sudanese government maintains that the refugees should leave by May, plans have been made to keep the camp open for at least a year. The rains will not come in Tigre before late spring if they are on time and those remaining in Tigre will not harvest the crops until November. Only then could the refugees begin the long trek home.

Day by day, the relief workers are getting Wad Kowli more organized to cope with the flood of refugees. Food supplies have improved recently after shortages at first caused undersized rations.

Still, at dawn when the camp stirs, the burial parties gather up the dead on rudimentary stretchers and take them to the cemetery. Every night the refugees sing their dirges as the death rate has doubled to 20 in just a week.

If the rain falls, then perhaps some village elders will stop threatening to march their flock back home. Some have argued that the promised food is nowhere to be seen and that they would rather die at home.

In Korea, The 2 Key Points Are Not on the

SECO

camp

gold

mon

2 are

Teke

In

share

who

Mr

al

it

will

be

opposi

Mr

di

whether

popul

and

about

and

Kim

Ma

as

a

secr

Chu

ca

Thi

an

imp

Des

Wa

goin

Muc

the

oppo

the

South

mon

poli

But

many

in

DOON

NE

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

5

In Korea's Election, The 2 Key Politicians Are Not on the Ballot

By John Burgess
Washington Post Service

SEOUL — Following a 20-day campaign conducted amid bitter cold and close government regulation, South Korean voters will elect a new National Assembly next Tuesday.

In many respects, the vote is shaping up as a test of two men who will not be on the ballot, President Chun Doo Hwan and the dissident exile, Kim Dae Jung.

Mr. Chun, a former Army general, is determined to see an orderly campaign and vote that will demonstrate popular support and political stability in his fifth year of rule.

But Mr. Kim, who is expected to return to South Korea four days before the Feb. 12 voting, has different plans. He appears to hope it will begin propelling him and the opposition to prominence.

Mr. Kim's return has presented a dilemma for the president — whether to arrest him and risk a popular reaction or to let him circulate and hope that people forget about him. The government has said it does not plan to arrest Mr. Kim upon his return.

Many members of the opposition here distrust Mr. Kim, but most seem to welcome his return as a means of giving focus to anti-Chun sentiments and lifting their camp's spirits.

Thus, some analysts see turbulent times ahead in South Korea, an important U.S. ally. "When Kim Dae Jung is back in the country," a Western diplomat said, "tension is going to be higher."

Much could depend on whether the opposition succeeds in mobilizing South Korea's student population, traditionally a potent force in politics but now relatively quiet.

But other analysts, including many in the government, argue that

Mr. Kim is a has-been, an opportunist who has little standing among the public and will have only a marginal impact. He is dangerous, they say, not due to his popularity but to an alleged willingness to use any means to gain power.

There is little expectation that the election results will affect the president's grip on politics here. "This is not a contest for power," said Lee Jong Ryool, spokesman for the ruling Democratic Justice Party. "This is a competition for control of the National Assembly."

Power in South Korea rests not there but in the Blue House, as the presidential mansion is known. Mr. Chun is only halfway through a term that runs until 1988, when he has pledged to step down.

The campaign formally began in late January. By Western standards, it is not free. Although Chun has loosened some controls, 15 of the opposition's senior leaders remain banned from any participation in politics, the press is controlled and police agents loiter conspicuously outside dissident offices.

Controls extend to the minute details of the campaign. Recently, the government reportedly ruled that posters cannot allude to any association a candidate may have had with a banned politician. Slogans deemed too inflammatory are not allowed.

The government maintains that such controls are necessary to bring order to an inherently chaotic political scene and rein in "irresponsible" and "demagogic" politicians who are prone to committing election fraud.

The threat from North Korea, government officials argue, makes the speedy introduction of full democratic freedoms impossible.



Kim Dae Jung, the South Korean opposition leader, at a press conference in Washington before his departure for Korea. At left is Robert White, a former U.S. ambassador to El Salvador who will be one of several Americans to accompany Mr. Kim as a security shield.

But many dissident leaders see the controls as a means of preserving power for Mr. Chun.

In an interview last week, Kim Young Sam, a former opposition party president, charged that the government is committing campaign improprieties. He said it exceeds spending limitations, uses police and other officials to gather votes and limits rallies to times when attendance is sure to be low.

"Seats in the National Assembly are not important," he said. "What is important is to tell the citizens the truth and fight the present regime."

Mr. Chun came to power in 1980 in a military coup. He was elected president the following year under a constitution drafted with the supervision of his party, which con-

trols 55 percent of the National Assembly seats. It is generally believed that Mr. Chun's Democratic Justice Party will retain about that number of seats.

In its campaign, the ruling party is stressing the relative calm of the past four years and South Korea's continuing economic growth, which was about 8 percent last year.

Opposition candidates are focusing on continuing limitations on democratic freedoms and on Mr. Chun, whose legitimacy as president many never have recognized.

In particular, they demand that the constitution be amended to allow direct election of the president. Under the current system, it is done by an electoral college with more than 5,000 members, which they

maintain is open to manipulation by the ruling party.

The opposition continues to have trouble in maintaining unity, however. There are currently three parties arrayed against Mr. Chun's party.

The most dynamic of the three is the New Korea Democratic Party, formed last month in Seoul after Mr. Chun lifted bans on 84 politicians. The party is commonly believed to represent Kim Dae Jung and Kim Young Sam, although neither holds formal office in it.

Kim Dae Jung has spent the past two years in the United States, following his release for medical reasons in 1983 from a South Korean prison, where he was serving a 20-year sentence after being convicted of sedition by a military court.

For the present, the big question is how the government will respond when he arrives here Friday with about 20 sympathetic Americans and crowds of foreign journalists.

World interest has been aroused by parallels between Mr. Kim and the Philippine dissident leader, Benigno S. Aquino Jr., who was assassinated in 1983 just seconds after stepping off a plane that brought him home from exile in the United States.

Government officials contend that no one is more interested in Mr. Kim's safety than they. The government invariably would be blamed for anything that happened to him, they say. North Korean agents or local extremists might view his killing as an easy way to foment unrest.

Hanoi Seeks Better Ties With Beijing

By Barbara Crossette
New York Times Service

BANGKOK — Vietnam's Communist Party leader has acknowledged in a speech marking the party's 35th anniversary that there are shortcomings and mistakes in Vietnam's economic and ideological affairs, according to reports from the Vietnam News Agency.

The official Hanoi agency, monitored in Bangkok, said the party secretary-general, Le Duan, also told party and government officials that the country should improve its relations with China and with non-Communist nations of Southeast Asia, while continuing to build ties with Moscow.

The speech last weekend came at a time when diplomats in Hanoi suggest that a faction of Vietnam's leadership has become wary of growing dependence on the Soviet Union and would like to keep a line open to Beijing.

Relations between the Chinese and Vietnamese, who were traditional enemies until this country's war against the French and Americans, have deteriorated again over the last six years, as Beijing has given substantial material support to rebels in Cambodia, who are trying to overthrow the Vietnamese-installed government in Phnom Penh.

Last week in Bangkok, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, a leader of the Cambodian rebel coalition, said he had been told in Beijing that Vietnam had been seeking talks with China. Along with their disagreement over Cambodia, the Vietnamese and Chinese have been fighting sporadically along their common border.

"We are prepared to normalize

relations with China," the Vietnamese party's secretary-general was reported to have said, adding that Hanoi "firmly believes that the friendship between the two countries will have to be restored."

Mr. Duan's speech follows a report by Hanoi in December that acknowledged a failure to meet nearly all of the country's economic targets in 1984.

African Rebels Given Autos

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania — The Soviet Union's ambassador to Tanzania, Yuri Yukakov, has given 10 automobiles to the African National Congress, the main guerrilla group fighting white rule in South Africa, the official new agency, Shishata, reported Wednesday.

In Amman
we delight in our traditional
Jordanian hospitality.
So will you.

HOTEL JORDAN INTER-CONTINENTAL



THE ADVANTAGE IS INTER-CONTINENTAL
INTER-CONTINENTAL HOTELS

Queen Zein Street, P.O. Box 35014, Telex: 21207
For reservations call your nearest Inter-Continental sales office.
There are also superb Inter-Continental Hotels in Abu Dhabi, Al Ain, Bahrain, Dubai, Muscat, Riyadh, Taif and over 80 cities around the world.

DOONESBURY



CAMEL
FILTERS

It's a whole new world.

CAMEL
FILTERS
TURKISH-AMERICAN
BLEND
CIGARETTES

Travelers have had
too little for too long.

© Philip Morris Inc. 1985

Danes Growing Hostile to Gulf Refugees

Reuters

COPENHAGEN — An influx of Gulf war refugees is straining the traditionally liberal attitude of Danes and Swedes toward foreigners seeking asylum.

In Denmark, economic recession and high unemployment have eroded much of the country's hospitality toward immigrants.

The flow of refugees to Denmark increased 12-fold to 4,200 last year from 350 in 1983, according to estimates by the Danish Refugee Aid Organization. Denmark's population is about five million.

Growing hostility toward foreigners prompted Queen Margrethe II to rebuke her people in her annual New Year's Eve television and radio address to the nation.

"The Danes' initial pride that foreign immigrants and refugees have chosen to live in their little paradise often quickly gives way to hostility," the queen said. "Such behavior is a shame on the nation."

Although welcomed by immigrants, her comments caused a furor among Danes. Seven of 10 letters to the leading Copenhagen daily newspaper, Berlingske Tidende, sharply criticized her.

"It is all very well for a privileged person like the queen to talk about understanding and being hospitable," said one, while another criticized the queen and the well-to-do for not understanding the fear that causes racism in other people.

"The queen talks of the Danes as 'so-called' silly, smart jokes about immigrants," said a third correspondent. "The fact is that the Danes are silly to let immigrants from all over the globe into their country at all. Foreigners who see how easy it is to enter our little paradise are the smart ones."

Most of last year's total of 2,700 were Iranians escaping from the Gulf war, mainly deserters and educated conscientious objectors. The second largest group was 325 Iraqis.

The main escape route to the north via Turkey to East Berlin and then by train and ferry to Scandinavia. Some refugees say the cost of the journey can exceed \$10,000 a person.

Officials attribute the steep rise



A group of Iranian refugees arriving recently at Copenhagen's central railroad station.

in the number of refugees to a liberalization of Denmark's laws on aliens last year. Frontier police may not refuse entry to refugees, who are guaranteed a hearing for their applications for political asylum.

Almost 30 percent of the new Gulf war refugees have moved on to other countries, but more than 3,000 are waiting for their asylum applications to be processed.

Sweden's traditional open-door policy has also come under strain. Sweden, with a population of about 8.3 million, has taken in 14,545 refugees since 1982, but the official figures tell only part of the story.

About 80 percent of those seeking asylum are turned away at the border for making false statements, and 7,000 refugees and their families are still awaiting a decision on their fate, according to a spokesman for the Immigration Ministry.

The press has given wide publicity to the influx of hundreds of mainly Iranian and Iraqi asylum-seekers, and officials partly blame

the media for whipping up anti-immigrant hysteria.

In Sweden, which has a long liberal tradition, racism is seldom expressed except by such fringe groups as the Keep Sweden Swedish organization.

"Immigrants destroy our biologically based uniqueness," the group's chairman, Sven Davidsson, said at a sparsely attended rally last month.

The commission has accused police and public prosecutors of racial prejudice, allegations that have been angrily rejected by representatives of both professions.

Top French Policeman To Head Terror Squad

Reuters

PARIS — The French government on Wednesday named one of its top police officials to take charge of the fight against increased urban guerrilla attacks and complained about Italian criticism that it had been too lax.

Robert Broussard, 49, who has led a campaign against separatist violence on Corsica, will coordinate police anti-terrorist action throughout France.

Mr. Broussard's appointment was announced after a cabinet meeting at which Prime Minister Laurent Fabius reported back on his two-day trip to West Germany, where he discussed closer cooperation between France and West Germany over urban guerrilla violence.

The government's decision follows an announcement by two leading urban guerrilla groups, France's Direct Action and West

Germany's Red Army Faction, that they were joining forces.

A French Defense Ministry official, General René Audran, was assassinated in Paris on Jan. 25, and both groups claimed responsibility. A few days later, the Red Army Faction claimed responsibility for the murder of Ernst Zinno, an industrialist who headed West Germany's association of aerospace manufacturers.

A government spokeswoman said Wednesday that the minister for external relations, Roland Dumas, had complained to the Italian defense minister, Giovanni Spadolini, over recent remarks he had made that France's policy toward urban guerrillas was too lax.

Mr. Broussard is credited with producing a dramatic drop in the number of attacks by the outlawed separatist Corsican National Liberation Front.

From the world, to you, at home or in your office.

And at a bargain price!



If you purchased this Trib at a newsstand, you're already enjoying a rare bargain — the whole world in just a few tightly-written, fact-packed pages.

But why not double your bargain by subscribing to the International Herald Tribune and saving approximately 50% off the newsstand price? With our low-cost subscription rates, you can double your value and enjoy almost twice as many Tribs, and each for a price which is no more than you have to pay for a cup of coffee.

Think of it. The combined editorial product of hundreds of the world's finest journalists in every corner of the planet — available to you for such a relatively modest expenditure.

Subscribe now, and we'll speed bargain-price Tribs to your home or office day after day.

Just fill out the coupon below and mail. For maximum savings, subscribe for a full year. This cut-price subscription offer is for new subscribers only.

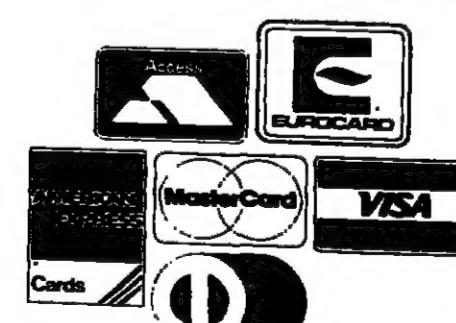
To: Subscription Manager, International Herald Tribune, 181 avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Tel: 7470729 Telex: 612832.

Please send me the IHT each day at your special introductory rate for:

months

Amount and currency from chart opposite

My payment is enclosed (Check or money order to the IHT)



DOERS CLUB INTERNATIONAL

Please charge my:

Access Eurocard
 American Express Mastercard
 Diners Club Visa

Card account number:

Card expiry date

Signature

My name

Address

City

Country Tel. No.

Job/Profession

Telex

HIGH STANDARDS

AIR FRANCE MAINTENANCE: SOME OF THE MOST SOPHISTICATED AND RIGOROUS TESTING PROCEDURES IN THE WORLD. AN INSPECTION SYSTEM SO THOROUGH, THAT A NUMBER OF OTHER INTERNATIONAL AIRLINES HAVE ADOPTED IT FOR THEIR AIRCRAFT AS WELL.

AIR FRANCE MAINTENANCE: JUST ONE EXAMPLE OF THE HIGH LEVEL OF TECHNICAL COMPETENCE YOU FIND WHEN YOU FLY AIR FRANCE.

AIR FRANCE WE'RE AIMING EVEN HIGHER

50% off the newsstand price!

Special Introductory Rates.
For new subscribers only.
(Rates valid through April 30, 1985.)

Country	Currency	1 year	6 mos.	3 mos.
Austria	A. Sch.	3,220	1,610	880
Belgium	B. Fr.	7,300	3,650	2,000
Denmark	D. Kr.	1,500	750	410
Finland	F.M.	1,120	560	308
France	F.F.	1,000	500	280
Germany	D.M.	412	206	115
Great Britain	£	82	41	23
Greece	Dr.	12,400	6,200	3,450
Ireland	£. Irl.	104	52	29
Italy	Lire	216,000	108,000	59,000
Luxembourg	L. Fr.	7,300	3,650	2,000
Netherlands	Fl.	450	225	124
Norway	N. Kr.	1,160	580	320
Portugal	Esc.	11,200	5,600	3,080
Spain	Ptas	17,400	8,700	4,800
Sweden	S. Kr.	1,160	580	320
Switzerland	S. Fr.	372	186	102
The rest of Europe, North Africa, former French Africa, U.S.A., French Polynesia, Middle East	S.	284	142	78
Rest of Africa, Canada, Latin America, Gulf States	S.	396	198	108
Asia	S.	396	198	108



Dy 1101 150

Russia Stepping Up Prosecutions of Jews

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — A Hebrew teacher who had attracted a wide following among Soviet Jews has been sentenced to an 18-month term in a labor camp on a charge of possessing a weapon, his friends said.

The sentencing last Friday of the teacher, Alexander Kholmyansky, a 32-year-old computer scientist in the European city of Voru, was the latest in a series of cases that authorities have brought against leaders of unofficial Jewish cultural life.

Mr. Kholmyansky was also fined 100 rubles (about \$120) for mailbox tampering, his friends said.

Jewish activists who reported the results of the two-day trial said a pistol and cartridges had been planted in Mr. Kholmyansky's apartment in Moscow during a search. According to the activists, what they called the fabrication of charges against Mr. Kholmyansky followed a pattern seen in other recent cases brought against Hebrew teachers.

In December, Yuli Edelshtein was sentenced to three years in a labor camp on a charge of possession of opium. His wife said the drug had been planted in their apartment.

In Kiev in November, another Hebrew teacher and prominent Jewish activist, Joseph Berenshtein, was sentenced to four years in a camp on a charge of resisting arrest. After his sentencing, his wife said, his face was mutilated and his eyes were badly cut in an unexplained prison incident.

[On Tuesday, a campaigner for the right of Jews to emigrate, Mark Nopomnysh, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment on charges of "defaming the state," dissident sources in Moscow said Wednesday, according to Reuters.]

The Jewish activists said that arrests of such people had increased in recent months and that several other cases were awaiting trial. They said searches of the homes of activists had increased, with a wave of 50 searches toward the end of last year and about 15 in January.

"They are trying to frighten us into silence," an activist said. "They have decided to cut the links within the Jewish community."

The Jewish activists expressed concern about the health of Joseph Begun, an activist and Hebrew teacher who has become something of a symbol for the movement and who has repeatedly been brought to trial since 1977.

He was sentenced to seven years in a camp and five in internal exile in October 1983 on a charge of producing and distributing anti-Soviet literature. His friends say that since then, he has spent eight

months in an isolation cell and has developed heart trouble.

At the time of his arrest, his friends said, he had 10 students from five cities.

Mr. Kholmyansky was first arrested on charges of tampering with a mailbox and trampling flowers, his friends said. Other friends immediately searched his apartment, they said, in a step Jews sometimes take to assure against confiscation of an arrested man's property.

They said that no weapon was found during the search, but that the authorities said a pistol and

cartridges had been found under a dresser in a search they conducted at a later date.

In another development, spokesmen for a group of 44 Jews said they had asked that their names be struck off the register of voters for the election this month of delegates to the parliament of the Russian Federation of the Soviet Union.

They said they had sent a petition to the Supreme Soviet, or parliament, stating that they were taking this step because they now considered themselves citizens of Israel. The signers were among 133 Jews awaiting permission to leave.

Sofia Denies U.S. Charges on Drugs

The Associated Press

SOFIA — Bulgarian officials on Wednesday denied U.S. charges of involvement by Bulgarian organizations or individuals in international drug trafficking.

Stefan Petrov, director-general of the Sofia Press Agency, said: "Western mass media are distorting Bulgaria's policy, making sweeping accusations that deny our achievements" in drug control.

He and other officials were speaking at a news conference convened by Bulgaria to spotlight what it said is its efforts to suppress shipments through the country.

Georgi Pirinski, a deputy foreign trade minister, also repudiated U.S. charges that Kintex, a state arms dealer, was actively engaged in transborder drug trade.

Asked for comment, a Western diplomatic source said: "Bulgarian authorities have been involved in one way or another in drug trade." But he suggested that claims that much of the heroin in the United States comes through Bulgaria were exaggerated by officials of the U.S. State Department and Drug Enforcement Administration.

Testifying before a congressional subcommittee in Washington in June, U.S. officials maintained that as much as a quarter of the drug

that reached the United States originated in Bulgaria.

The diplomatic source here said the amount may be under 10 percent "but we're not even sure about that figure."

The U.S. government, meanwhile, continued its criticism of Bulgaria's record on drugs.

The U.S. government has been aware for some time that known narcotics and drugs traffickers have operated on Bulgarian territory, a U.S. Embassy statement said. Its release coincided with the news conference.

The statement also said that the Bulgarian government did not cooperate enough with U.S. efforts to obtain "meaningful information on

narcotics trafficking and seizure."

A U.S. decision in 1981 to suspend talks on a customs cooperation agreement with the Bulgarians was "due to the accumulation of reliable reports regarding the activities of known narcotics smugglers on Bulgarian territory," it said.

Teodor Tsvetkov, deputy director-general of Bulgarian customs, presented a list of major drug seizures at Bulgarian borders in the past 18 years.

He said customs officers had foiled about 1,000 attempts to smuggle drugs amounting to about 30,000 kilograms (66,000 pounds), including 500 kilograms of morphine base and more than 200 kilograms of heroin.

Vietnam, Khmer Rouge Troops Clash

United Press International

ARANYAPRATHET, Thailand —

Vietnamese troops backed by artillery fire battled Communist Khmer Rouge guerrillas along a stretch of the Thai-Cambodian border on Wednesday in a major drive to end all armed resistance in Cambodia.

Thailand's military barred reporters from the fighting along a 22-mile (35-kilometer) band south

of the border town of Aranyaprathet from Klong Iam to Kiao Leum. But the sounds of artillery and mortar explosions and small arms fire could be heard across the frontier.

Thai military sources said that many Vietnamese artillery and mortar shells landed inside Thailand and "close-quarters" fighting was taking place only half a mile from the border. No immediate casualty reports were available.

Anti-U.S. Sentiment Is Blamed in Greek Bombing

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger has said that anti-American sentiment aroused by Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou of Greece was partly responsible for a terrorist bombing that injured 57 Americans near Athens.

"Certainly there's been an awful lot of totally unnecessary and very damaging anti-American feeling that has been stirred up," Mr. Weinberger told the House Armed Services Committee Tuesday.

He said that it is unclear who planted the bomb last Saturday in a bar popular with U.S. servicemen. He added: "It is one of the things you tend to get when this anti-American sentiment is stirred up."

"It is quite true," Mr. Weinberger said, "that Mr. Papandreou has made very difficult and damaging comments about our country and about the relationship between the countries."

Mr. Weinberger's criticism, in response to a question from Representative Norman Sisisky, Demo-

crat of Virginia, was the first by an administration official linking critical remarks by the Greek prime minister with the bombing.

Previously unknown group

calling itself the National Front claimed responsibility for the attack and warned of more attacks "against the Americans who are responsible for the continued situation in Cyprus."

Mr. Weinberger visited Mr. Papandreou in Athens last April. Since then, however, the U.S. ad-

ministration has become increasingly dismayed by the Greek leader's criticism of the United States.

Mr. Papandreou also has sought to reach agreements with his Communist neighbors — Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia — without consulting the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. He has courted the Libyan leader, Colonel Muammar Qaddafi, and has charged that the South Korean passenger airliner that was shot down by Soviet missiles in 1983 was on a U.S. spy mission.

Powerful cars can easily get out of hand on a slippery road. Therefore we have provided our most powerful car with yet another Volvo innovation, an outstanding contribution to motoring safety.

Our new traction control device not only increases safety by keeping your wheels from spinning; it also provides you with optimum performance by giving you only as much power as each road surface allows.

Together with our non-locking ABS brake system, it gives you full control when accelerating or braking, even on slippery roads.

It's a combination unique to the motoring world. Making driving safer — and more efficient. A major breakthrough in the science of automotive safety.

ETC — Electronic Traction Control from Volvo.

The International Herald Tribune invites you to



Meet the New French Cabinet

February 26, 1985, Paris

Following the success of our 1982 conference, we are pleased to announce a one day briefing session focusing on "Modernization: Priority for the French Economy".

With the cooperation of the French Government, we have gathered together the key ministers most directly involved with policies affecting business activities in France.

The program will include presentations by:

Pierre Bérégovoy, Minister of Economy, Finance and Budget.
Edith Cresson, Minister of Industrial Redeployment and Foreign Trade.
Hubert Curien, Minister of Research and Technology.
Michel Delebarre, Minister of Labour, Employment and Vocational Training.
Roland Dumas*, Minister of External Relations.

*Mr. Dumas has accepted in principle.

the Aerospace plant in Toulouse. Full details will be sent to all participants registering for the conference. To register for this exceptional conference, please complete and return the registration form today.

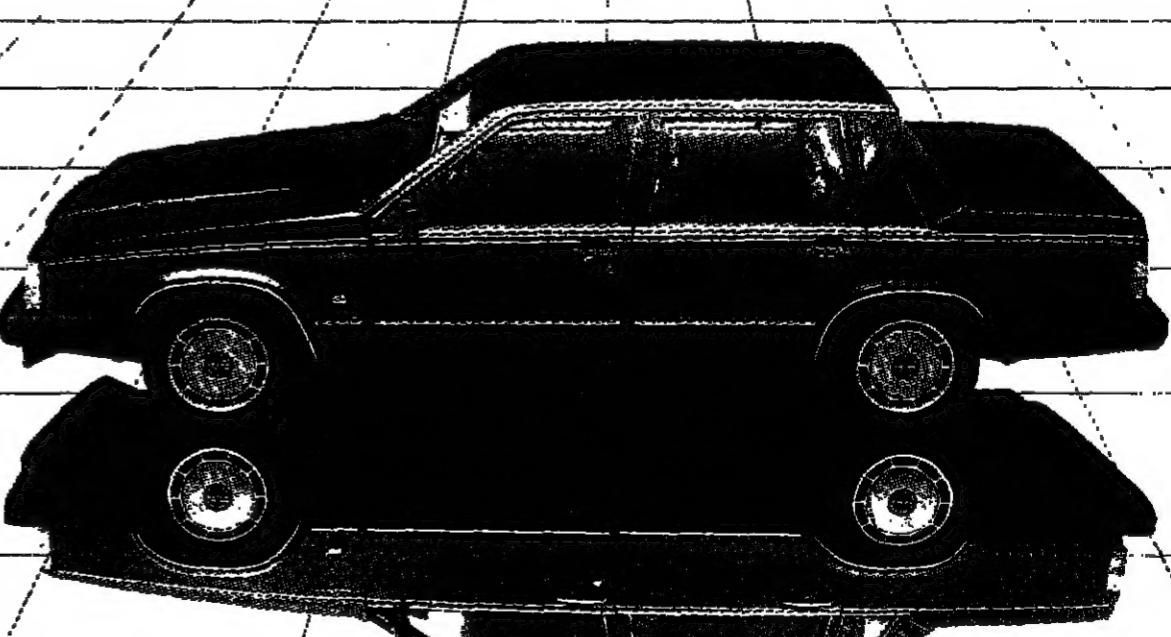
Herald Tribune

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FORM

Please return to: International Herald Tribune
Conference Office, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle
75232 Paris Cedex 08, Tel: 560-3780, Telex: 220144.
A block of rooms has been reserved for participants at
the Inter-Continental Hotel, 3, rue de Castiglione,
75008 Paris Cedex 08, Tel: 560-3780, Telex: 220144.
A block of rooms has been reserved for participants at
the Hotel de la Paix, 10, rue de la Paix, 75001 Paris,
Tel: 560-3780, Telex: 220144.

SURNAME	POSITION
FIRST NAME	COMPANY
ADDRESS	CITY/COUNTRY
TELEPHONE	TELEX

7-2-85



ETC: Wheel speed sensors continuously inform the microprocessor control unit about the rotation speed of each road wheel. The control unit compares the speed of the front and output until wheel spin is checked. Thus returning optimum performance on any road surface. The ETC is available on Volvo cars with 2.3 litre intercooled petrol turbo engines and manual transmission.

VOLVO
Making Cars Safer

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Too Much Farm Support

Prime Minister Bob Hawke has swooped on Brussels from the south, lambasting the Community's agricultural policy. Subsidized food from Europe's inefficient farms constitutes unfair competition against Australia (he might have added New Zealand) on world markets, Mr. Hawke complained. Let him not spare American policy, either.

The surpassing client and the starving African will doubt that food is being overproduced. Meat and groceries seem scarce goods, to judge from their price. The fact is that the rich world is producing, at high cost, far more food than its own inhabitants can consume or the poor world can pay for.

The unsalable surpluses have to be purchased by governments and financed by taxes. Consumers have to pay absurdly high prices because their governments have to keep cheap imports out. To dispose of their unwanted stocks, governments dump on world markets — including cut-price sales to the Russians — exacerbating trade and diplomatic relations in the Western alliance.

Conventional wisdom has long decreed that a stop should be put to this profligacy. But the surpluses have swollen steadily, and in a timely report the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development predicts that they will continue to do so.

This illogical combination of high food prices and oversupply is not due solely to the featherbedding of farmers. A major component of price is the cost of distribution after the food has left the farm.

And it would be unfair to suggest that agriculture can be given the same pure market treatment that we recommend for other producers. Farmers are exposed to the weather's vagaries, and their production schedules are relatively inflexible. The auto industry slows production for a few months when trade weakens, but farmers cannot stop the ripening of corn or the calves' growth. To protect them from big changes in cash flow and debt, a floor has to be put under their incomes. Nonetheless, the price paid for agricultural support is excessive.

Why do societies want to preserve all these farmers, and how? Farm protection is advocated for defense purposes — to ensure supply in the case of drawn out war. But what sort of war, if any, is envisioned? Protection is also advocated because farmers look after the countryside. Those concerned by soil erosion, tree-felling and the disappearance of the European hedgerow may question this. Environmental protection can be achieved more cheaply than by indiscriminate support for agriculture.

The advantage of keeping reasonable distribution of the population between urban and rural areas needs little advocacy; there has already been too great a drift to the cities. But there are often better alternatives than agriculture for the rural population.

There are other, half-convincing social arguments. The elderly farmer must be helped to finish his career in peace. But current support schemes also encourage the young to stay in farming. More fundamentally, they are discriminatory in exactly the wrong way, in the sense that they benefit the rich farmer much more than the poor one.

Justifiable protection for the farmer could be obtained at far less cost to the taxpayer than present. It is curious that urban tax revolt is not stronger. The farm population has dropped, and even in Japan less than one worker in 10 is employed in agriculture. Yet governments of all complexions spend big money indiscriminately in their favor.

There are a few encouraging signs. Japan hesitates to rationalize its hopelessly uneconomic rice producers, but Europe has timidly begun to cut the milk flow. More important, the Reagan administration promises an aggressive farm bill that would force agriculture to sell its surplus at market-related prices instead of costly handing it over to the government. European agriculture will hate this, but it may thus be forced to cut down its dependence on extravagant farm support.

Meanwhile, let Mr. Hawke keep swooping. The West needs friends in the south.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Double Feature: 'Alliance Wars' Plus 'Star Wars'

By Robert Kleiman

LONDON — The Soviet-U.S. decision to resume arms talks on March 12 arouses even less euphoria in Europe than in Washington. President Reagan expects long years of negotiation. Europeans predict an early impasse that will plant a mine under the Western alliance.

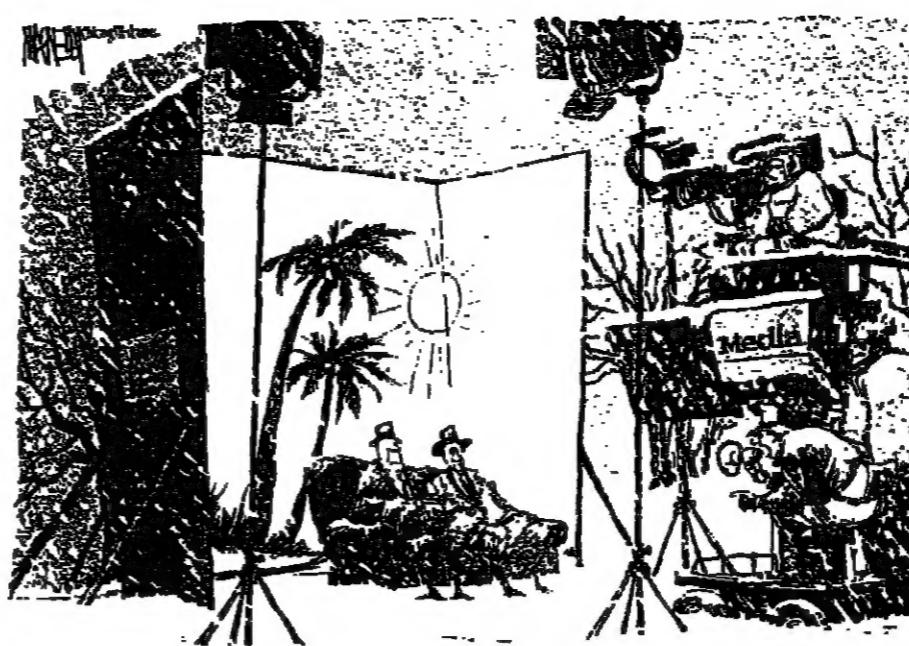
Mr. Reagan's drive to build a missile-proof astrodome is on a collision course. Europeans feel, with Moscow's determination to maintain the ban on space-based defenses that is contained in the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty.

Europeans are more concerned with reducing the number of Soviet SS-20s aimed at them and America's counterdeployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles. Euromissile negotiations are hostage to the space dispute. For Moscow cannot agree to reduce strategic and intermediate offensive missiles when building more of them may be the best counter to America's projected defenses.

Political crises within Europe and with the United States are likely as this becomes clear.

Vigorous revival of Europe's peace demonstrations by summer is predicted. They will have the backing, except in France, of Europe's major opposition parties — and of Europe's embittered youth, frustrated by record unemployment that is now 9 percent in West Germany, 13 percent in Britain and 15 percent in Belgium. Left-right polarization and declining support make that a major worry for key NATO leaders.

Egg-throwing at Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher led her to curtail weekend speaking appearances long before the Brighton bombing. Polls show popularity down to 40 percent for her and 35 percent for President François Mitterrand of France, while Chancellor Helmut Kohl faces disintegration of his majority coalition in Bonn. Soviet efforts to fan unrest could help block the delayed emplacement of Euromissiles in Belgium and the Netherlands. That could undermine West German deployment, which is



conditional on Benelux participation. President Mitterrand has sent his impressive new foreign minister, Roland Dumas, to Washington to suggest a Western summit meeting to discuss these and other "star wars" concerns.

Until now, Europe's major governments have withstood public protests, political turmoil and Soviet pressure. Britain, Italy and West Germany, strongly supported by France, have deployed Euromissiles despite disagreements with Washington over negotiating tactics. But the equation has changed. All of Europe's governments strongly oppose "star wars" as too costly, destabilizing and ineffective. Several face elections in the next two years. They are unlikely to quietly accept a space-related stalemate in the Euromissile talks that threatens their political future.

A showdown could be triggered by the first tests of the new American anti-satellite missile against space targets. Soviet demands for a test moratorium were muted at the Shultz-Gromyko meeting last month by advance word to Moscow that the tests scheduled for March, when a two-year congressional ban expires, had been postponed to June for "technical" reasons. But Moscow still insists on an extended moratorium. It

may mount a major anti-American campaign in June and might even walk out again.

Europeans worry that tests now can make the arms race in space irreversible. Also, space defenses, if effective, would decouple a fortress America from an unshielded Europe. And if ineffective they would set off an offense-defense race and heighten crisis instability. What might be rendered "impotent and obsolete" would not be the huge Soviet and American deterrents but the small British and French nuclear forces.

If, as Washington claims, concern over "star wars" is what has brought Moscow back into negotiations, then Europeans feel, Washington should not refuse as now to trade it away for Soviet cuts in offensive missiles. But the Kremlin's calculus undoubtedly is more complex.

What the Reagan administration is overlooking is that the political opportunities on the ground in Europe may have as much to do as "star wars" with the tactics Moscow now is pursuing.

The writer, a member of The New York Times Editorial Board, is on leave and writing a book on the Western alliance as a visiting fellow at the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London.

Is Washington's Budget Deficit All That Dreadful?

By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON — Not since Confederate General Jubal A. Early threatened to capture Washington in 1864, and maybe not even since the British burned the Capitol in 1814, has there been such hysteria along the Potomac. If the federal budget deficit is not cut drastically, everyone from President Reagan on down seems to be saying, the skies — maybe even the republic — will fall.

Yes, this year's deficit will be an unprecedented \$222 billion and next year's will be only slightly lower. But only a few brave souls — with not many Democrats among them — are asking if those deficits really make it necessary to kill most of the accomplishments of liberal government under Democratic and Republican presidents alike in the last half century. With cities in decay, aid to mass transit be eliminated? Must the Small Business Administration go? Is aid to libraries too expensive?

Here is how a "Republican tactician and adviser" described Mr. Reagan's goal to "bernard Weinraub of The New York Times: "In order to pay for defense, he actually intends to shrink the size of the welfare

state." The adviser was not talking about food stamps and aid to dependent children. "To Reagan," he said, "the welfare state has become a support system for the middle class."

That means cutting or eliminating college loans, Medicare, housing assistance, rural development, the Export-Import Bank and many other programs that the Reagan administration regards as benefiting "special interests." Since when did the middle class get to be a "special interest"?

And if a president re-elected by that same middle class has his way, military spending will total \$77.5 billion in 1986, plus \$8.2 billion for building nuclear weapons.

If, of course, America's situation were do-or-die, neither rich nor poor nor in-between should be excused from sacrifice. But nothing like a do-or-die crisis impends.

The deficit, at roughly 5 to 6 percent of GNP, is not overwhelming and is in fact the major stimulus to recent solid economic growth. Private corporate debt is far larger. The states and local governments are

heavily in surplus, due not least to federal revenue sharing. And if the federal government kept a capital budget, as businesses and the states do, its operating deficit would be seen as entirely manageable.

The deficit is not caused by profligate domestic spending but primarily by the Reagan tax cut of 1981, which, by former Treasury Secretary Donald Regan's estimate, contributes \$135 billion to this year's deficit; and also by the indigestible Reagan increases in military spending. There is good reason to believe that the administration has run up the current deficits precisely in order to bring pressure on Congress to kill what Mr. Reagan calls "the welfare state."

One strong reason why Republican senators' clamor for budget cuts is that they fear that deficits will cause interest rates to rise and produce recession in 1986, damaging their prospects for re-election and continued control of the Senate. But interest rates have been falling while the deficit rose; and little evidence, in the polls or anywhere else, demonstrates

public demand for deficit reduction. Reducing unemployment from 7.4 percent to 5.4 percent would cut \$35 billion off the deficit, more than the budget cuts proposed by Reagan.

Perhaps the best reason for reducing the deficit is that interest payments are rising steeply; but since decreased revenues produced most of the shortfall, there should be nothing untidy about increasing revenues.

The Economist magazine has proposed a 30-cents-per-gallon tax on gasoline and a 20-cent tax on diesel fuel that would raise \$37 billion a year; such increases imposed three years in a row would relieve what deficit crisis there is, with added energy benefits. Oil prices are down and falling, so the economy would be well able to absorb the increases.

At the moment, the only debate seems to be whether military spending should be cut, as well as school lunches. But when the hysteria subsides and the public gets a good look at what Mr. Reagan intends doing to the country, he may find he is not the first president to overestimate the mandate that even a landslide yields.

The New York Times.

Riding High on the Dollar Begins to Scare the Crew

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — Any federal budget, and President Reagan's is no exception, is based on economic assumptions. Expressing pride in an economic recovery that is "faster than any other upturn since 1951," Mr. Reagan forecast a continuation of good times.

The thriving venture-capital market is financing a new American revolution of entrepreneurship and technological change," Mr. Reagan said in his economic report to Congress.

The American economy is once again the envy of the world."

Mr. Reagan's satisfaction with the economic surge is understandable. Yet at the highest levels of his government there is a nagging doubt about the future, perhaps best expressed by Budget Director David Stockman — who may soon leave Washington after a stormy career. He warns that "the hour is almost too late already" for dealing with the budget deficit.

That, to be sure, is part of Mr. Stockman's pitch to Congress to do the budget deficit job the president's way: by attacking middle-income civilian expenditures, doing little to restrain military programs or Social Security entitlements and ignoring the need to raise taxes.

But the real weakness with the administration's look into the future is its failure to deal effectively with what may be the single most important variable in its economic assumptions: the high value of the dollar.

According to the budget document, it has risen 70 percent in foreign exchange markets since the end of 1980.

The document makes some candid observations on the dollar problem, but then walks away from it:

• Because the high value of the dollar has made American exports more expensive for foreigners, and imported goods tantalizingly cheap for Americans, the current account, the broadest measure of trade, services and interest payments between the United States and other countries, which had been about in balance in 1980, was in deficit last year to the tune of \$104 billion.

• Because this deficit is likely to continue "for the foreseeable future," the United States this year will become a debtor nation. Assets owned by foreigners in America will exceed those that Americans own abroad.

The dramatic shift in international accounts is in part the result of the budget deficit's effect on interest rates. The high-priced dollar attracts capital investment from abroad. That is good and bad news. The

good news is that foreign money has helped finance the budget deficit, averting a credit crunch in America. The bad news is that the resultant current-account deficit has soared out of sight. Foreign investors now have a larger role in determining the economic future of the United States.

What happens if foreigners get edgy about their American investments and slow them down? What happens if there is a sudden, sharp drop in the value of the dollar?

The budget document offered this cautious appraisal: "The [dollar's] long-run problems concern the consequences for the economy should foreigners attempt to reduce their purchases of dollar assets while we are still running a large current-account deficit. Under such circumstances, the inflation rate might temporarily rise as the dollar's exchange rate falls. In addition, there could be a rise in interest rates and slower overall economic growth."

The implication is clear, but not made explicit by the budget document: A dollar decline of any significance would make nonsense of the Reagan administration's scenario for steady economic growth, low inflation rates and further interest-rate declines.

The huge deficits projected by the administration would be, incredibly, even bigger.

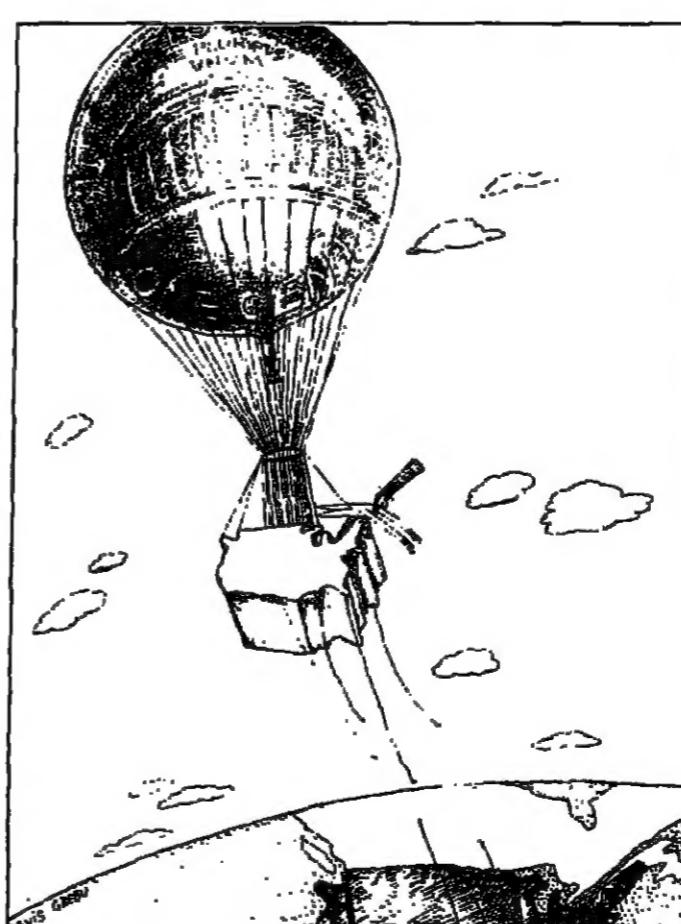
C. Fred Bergsten, a former assistant secretary of the Treasury, points out that even under the administration's current assumptions there will be a huge buildup in interest payments to foreigners. By 1990 they will top \$100 billion annually. The current-account deficit, according to Mr. Bergsten, will be \$150 billion this year and \$200 billion by 1988.

How long can such an inflow of foreign capital be sustained? If it slows down markedly, then the dollar could fall sharply, boosting interest rates skyward and sowing the seeds of a new recession.

Asked for his opinion, Reagan economic adviser William Niskam said that the United States should not expect "any significant decline in the dollar" because interest-rate differences between the United States and other countries have been narrowing.

By itself, that is not reassuring. It assumes a willingness on the part of foreigners to invest in America despite growing debt. It also assumes continuing acceptance by American manufacturers and farmers of lost markets for their exports, while imports soar to new heights.

For his part, Reagan economic adviser Peter G. Peterson, a former director of the International Monetary Fund, says that the



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Impartially Pro and Con

As an economist and historian I try to maintain impartial and realistic views, and I expect the same of a responsible newspaper. The Western world is lucky to have finally found a leader like Ronald Reagan.

Why have you become so shortsighted that you only criticize him and never give him any credit? How can a man who has had so much success always be in the wrong?

WOLFGANG OPPENHEIMER
Aarau, Switzerland.

I grow tired of your contributors' interminable commentaries on the skill, the effectiveness and the intelligence of President Reagan. Mr. Reagan's success is mostly a testament to the stupidity and gullibility of the many voters who supported him in clear opposition to their own objective interests and in spite of his famously impossible claims and his gross misrepresentation of his record.

The political, economic and moral cost of electing Mr. Reagan twice to the presidency is as great as it is unappreciated. Mr. Reagan's "bill"

will require generations of sacrifice to settle. We shall have plenty of commentaries then by your contributors who "knew it all along."

GRAHAM BETTS
London.

In Defense of New York

Regarding "Noisy, Dirty, Smelly, Crowded and Unsafe" (Jan. 29):

Roger M. Williams' main point seems to be that he and his wife had a frightening experience in New York. Everyone who has lived there has at least one story of a close call or harassment. But his exaggerated account only serves to increase the fear outsiders have of New York, and thereby to distract attention from the wonderful things the city has to offer.

His examples are from the street and could have happened in any city. Having lived in Chicago, New York and Los Angeles, I speak from experience. His column is like a general letter on urban crime, with "New York" filling in the blanks. I am from New York and will take it any time.

ROGER GUY.
Paris.

In Moscow, Successors Talk Tough

By Allen Lynch

NEW YORK — The disappearance of Konstantin Chernenko from public life during the past month raises once again the question of the Soviet succession and the future direction of Soviet society.

Most analysts see Politburo member Mikhail Gorbacov as Mr. Chernenko's probable successor. The experts may be wrong, of course. They have been wrong time and again, discrediting the leadership chances of Nikita Khrushchev, Leonid Brezhnev and Yuri Andropov. But in this case it may not matter much. Whether or not Mr. Gorbacov is in line to be the next Soviet leader, he represents a powerful tendency in Soviet politics: articulating the concerns of a significant group of leaders who have been waiting for some time to have their say. This might be called the "let's get Russia moving again" tendency.

Change is on the agenda in the Soviet Union. That much has been clear to everyone since Mr. Andropov's brief reign. The question is what kind of change. Gradual, as envisioned by then Premier Alexei Kosygin in his 1965 speech calling for limited economic decentralization? Structural, as urged by many, including perhaps Mr. Khrushchev himself, at the end of the early 1960s? Or marginal, as tended to be the case during the Brezhnev period?

More to the point, what combination of reform and reaction — for some conservative backlash will be inevitable — will prevail?

Much will depend on the character of Soviet political alignments in the succession period and on the political climate facing any serious reformer. (He will almost certainly have to disguise the fact that he is pursuing fundamental change.) It is safe to say, however, that if Mr. Gorbacov prevails, the Soviet Union will experience a degree of political flux unknown since the Khrushchev period.

Mr. Gorbacov is in a strong position to build a power base. His authority has been extended to include decisions about party personnel as well as agriculture. He appears to have a good deal of support within the Central Committee apparatus.

In Moscow
Successor
Talk Tough

By Allen Lynch



Researcher Beck with hibernating subject.

IN BRIEF

Second-Hand Smoke Found Deadly

WASHINGTON (UPI) — An Environmental Protection Agency spokesman says its analysis supports some of the conclusions of an independent study that found hundreds of people in the United States die every year of cancer caused by breathing other people's tobacco smoke.

The study by James Repace, an EPA policy analyst, and Alfred Lowrey, a chemist at the Naval Research Laboratory, concluded that second-hand tobacco smoke is one of the most deadly indoor air pollutants. They estimated that between 500 and 5,000 non-smokers die each year of lung cancer caused by breathing second-hand — or "passive" — smoke. The two conducted the studies independently, not for the government, but the EPA's Carcinogen Assessment Group reviewed their findings.

William Toohey of the Tobacco Institute criticized the findings, saying that Dr. Repace, a physician, was "out of his area of expertise here."

Adhesive Tape Helpful in Psoriasis

BALTIMORE (NYT) — A chance observation showed that the adhesive portion of a Band-Aid is helpful in treating psoriasis, a mysterious and sometimes severe skin disease, according to Ronald N. Shou of Johns Hopkins University.

Dr. Shore said that he applied a Band-Aid after taking a small skin sample from the center of one psoriatic plaque, and "when the Band-Aid was removed, it was noted that the part of the psoriatic plaque that had been covered by the adhesive portion of the Band-Aid had cleared entirely. The part of the plaque that had been covered by the pad remained unchanged."

"Because of this impressive response, adhesive tape was applied as a treatment to the remaining plaque on both elbows, and these lesions cleared also."

Dr. Shore said that "prolonged application of tape . . . will probably prove most beneficial when combined with other therapies, since lesions in only a minority of patients clear totally when it is used alone."

TOKYO (Reuters) — Europe old and new, from Renaissance art and Paris sewers to rockets and satellites, will form a major or part of "Expo 85," an international science exhibition opening next month.

About 20 million visitors, 95 per cent of them Japanese, are expected to see the exhibition during its six-month run from March 16 at Tsukuba Science City, 45 miles (70 kilometers) north of Tokyo and home of many Japanese research institutions.

For Japan itself, "Expo 85" will be a glittering shop window for its electronics companies.

Atom Smasher Probes Meteorites

LOS ALAMOS, New Mexico (NYT) — Physicists and geochemists at the Los Alamos National Laboratory are using a new technique called a nuclear probe to study elements in meteorite samples that hold clues about the formation of the solar system.

A Van de Graaf accelerator, or atom smasher, is used to generate a million-electron-volt beam of protons, or positively charged nuclear particles. The beam is projected onto specimens, and X-rays are produced that characterize the distribution and quantity of material in the specimens, which in turn can lead to information about temperature and heating and cooling rates under which minerals solidified to form the planets.

Carl Maggiore, the physicist who designed the Los Alamos device, said the nuclear probe, a technique first developed in Britain a decade ago and since improved on, is 100 times more sensitive than standard electron probes, which generate beams of electrons, or negatively charged particles.

Cat Vaccine May Yield Cancer Clues

CHICAGO (Reuters) — A vaccine for cats, claimed to be the first to prevent cancer in mammals, could provide clues to fighting cancer and immune system problems in man, its developers say.

The vaccine is designed to prevent feline leukemia, a leading cause of death in cats. Distribution to veterinary clinics in the United States and Canada began last month.

Ohio State University, where the vaccine was developed by Dr. Richard Olsen, said the methods used to create the vaccine "may provide a clue to developing a vaccine for AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome)" and hold the potential for developing vaccines for use against various kinds of human cancer.

Lichens Monitor Air Pollution

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah (NYT) — One of nature's most unusual organisms, the lichen, is helping a Brigham Young University professor keep tabs on air pollution in two National Parks.

Lichens, essentially dual plants composed of both a fungus and an alga living in a unique symbiotic relationship, grow primarily as midline adhesions on rocks, tree bark and soil. They are hypersensitive to toxic substances in the air.

In a research program financed by the National Park Service and the Federal Bureau of Land Management, Dr. Larry St. Clair, a botanist, has set up lichen monitoring systems in Utah and Arizona. By keeping track of the health and abundance of lichens, and by using a newly devised laboratory test, he is able to assess changes in air quality.

New Gold Recovery Method Spreads

NEW YORK (AP) — Heap leaching, a new method of extracting gold from ore that can cut recovery costs by 50 percent or more, may cause a revolution in gold mining technique, according to *Business Week* magazine.

It says that in 1979, only 6 percent of the gold produced in the United States was recovered by this method, that the figure today is 25 percent and that "some specialists think that by the turn of the century, heap leaching may be the country's primary method of extracting gold."

In heap leaching, the ore is crushed into pieces . . . and dumped onto an impermeable surface. . . . It is sprayed with a solution of sodium cyanide, sodium hydroxide, and calcium carbonate. The watery solution seeps through the heap, leaching out the precious metal.

SCIENCE

Chemistry-of-Hibernation Researchers Can't Let Sleeping Bears Lie

By Walter Sullivan
New York Times Service

Tom Beck, homing on a sleeping black bear, digs through 10 feet of snow to reach the entrance to its den. He takes blood samples and rapidly retreats, as part of a revealing new study of the chemistry of hibernation.

If the dangerous bear wakes, Mr. Beck crawls back out of the cave as fast as he can.

"I never wear a gun on my belt," he said. "There would be no time to use one." But he adds that the bears normally don't follow because "they only want to get you out."

Over the past three years, analysis of blood samples that he has collected from the bears during hibernation and in midsummer has disclosed a basic seasonal change in body chemistry. It shows an adaptation to prolonged starvation so efficient that, when the bears finally awaken, they search for food only half-heartedly.

Thomas D.L. Beck is a wildlife specialist with the Colorado Department of Natural Resources. His samples, collected from black bears in the Black Mesa-Crystal Creek area of western Colorado, near his hometown of Crawford, have been analyzed by Dr. Ralph

A. Nelson and Dianne L. Steiger in the Carter Foundation Hospital in Urbana, Illinois.

Their findings, reported in a recent issue of *Science*, support the view that bears "are, perhaps, the most successful at starving of any mammal."

Although in winter a hibernating bear burns the energy equivalent of 4,000 food calories a day, it exists for three months or more without food or water. Human beings can do so for only a limited number of days.

Researchers have long sought to learn what enables some animals to endure extremely low tempera-

tures, hoping that such knowledge might be used to induce suspended animation in human beings for surgery, cold climate survival or long space journeys.

In hibernation the body temperature of bears remains close to normal. This contrasts with "true hibernators," whose temperature drops close to freezing.

The blood analyses have shown that the bears curtail their production of urea, which is normally delivered by blood to the kidneys and excreted. They also appear to retain and recycle creatinine, a substance that is released as muscles consume energy. The result is a sharp increase in the blood's content of creatinine relative to urea.

In summer the urea-creatinine ratio, as in other mammals, is 22 or more parts urea to one part creatinine. In winter it drops to 10 parts urea or less, and until spring the bear does not eat, drink, defecate or urinate.

The most surprising discovery has been that the urea-creatinine ratio characteristic of hibernation begins to appear weeks beforehand, in August and September.

But not everyone is happy that the telescope business is looking up.

"I basically try to discourage people from buying telescopes," said astronomer Stephen Edberg of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory near here, which is headquarters for International Halley Watch, an organization that will be organizing observations of the comet.

"Using a telescope, just like using a computer, takes practice and persistence," Edberg said. "The fact of the matter is, unaided eyes or a pair of binoculars are all anybody is going to need."

What is more, he said, "John and Mary Smith standing in their front yard in a suburban area are already not going to see Halley's comet."

He said that Halley's comet is going to be farther from the earth than it was during its last visit, and, because of its orbital configuration, it will be best seen in the Southern Hemisphere. He added that "light pollution," which is light from man-made sources which impair telescope viewing at night, will make the comet at best only a faint, ghostly apparition.

Even under ideal conditions, said Alan M. MacRobert, editorial director of the books and products division of Cambridge, Massachusetts-based Sky & Telescope magazine, "Venus will be over 100 times brighter" than Halley's comet.

Nonetheless, he added, "I want to ride the tail of that comet as much as I can." Last year, Celestron broke with tradition and introduced a lower-priced "Cometron" and "Comet Catcher" line aimed at the mass market.

"We're trying like hell to make as many as we can," he said. "We've already increased production 50 percent."

Halley's comet fever is already here," agreed John Diebel, president of Meade Instruments of Costa Mesa, which is marketing a Comet Seeker line of telescopes. "The earliness with which this has caught on, caught us by surprise."

Meade normally sells about 2,000 telescopes a month nation-



With Halley's Comet Due Shortly, Telescope Business Is Looking Up

By Louis Sahagun
Los Angeles Times Service

Sylvia Sweeney has always dreamed of owning a telescope, and now she figures there is a good reason to buy one.

"I was looking to spend \$1,200," said Sweeney, 34, ogling the gleaming tubes of mostly expensive telescopes on display at a Scope City store in Costa Mesa, California. "Because of Halley's comet, I'm going to spend \$2,400, which really means \$3,000, including accessories."

People such as Sweeney have caught Scope City President Maurice Swiss, among other retailers, pleasantly off guard. The comet, which appears near Earth once every 76 years, won't be visible to the naked eye until about December, but customers already are flooding retailers with requests for amateur astronomical equipment.

Indeed, telescope manufacturers large and small last year launched new model lines with names such as Comet Catcher, Comet Seeker, Comet Finder and even HalleyScope in anticipation of what they expect to be their best year ever.

The boom in sales of telescopes and binoculars reflects what happened the last time Halley's comet came near the sun in 1910. An article that appeared in *The New York Times* on May 1, 1910, for example, said that demand for optical instruments almost exhausted supply and sent retailers scurrying for products aimed at the short-term market.

But since quality instruments cannot be cranked out like Cabbage Patch dolls, many manufacturers these days are worried that they will not be able to meet the demands of retailers already clamoring for more.

"Will we meet demand?" asked Kevin Ritschel, vice president of marketing for Celestron Interna-

tional Corp., which is based in Torrance, California, and has made its reputation selling more expensive products for serious amateurs.

"Probably not. I don't think any one will."

Nonetheless, he added, "I want to ride the tail of that comet as much as I can."

Last year, Celestron broke with tradition and introduced a lower-priced "Cometron" and "Comet Catcher" line aimed at the mass market.

"We're trying like hell to make as many as we can," he said. "We've already increased production 50 percent."

Halley's comet fever is already here," agreed John Diebel, president of Meade Instruments of Costa Mesa, which is marketing a Comet Seeker line of telescopes.

"The earliness with which this has caught on, caught us by surprise."

Meade normally sells about 2,000 telescopes a month nation-

Beware of the Killer Palms

By Bayard Webster
New York Times Service

In most of the world's urban areas the major cause of accidental deaths and injuries is the automobile. But in remote rural communities where there are no cars or roads, trees cause proportionately as many casualties.

In a recent issue of the British Medical Journal, a four-year study of admissions to the Provincial Hospital in Milne Bay Province, Papua New Guinea, showed that falls from trees and other tree-related incidents were the most common cause of injuries, accounting for 41 percent of admissions for wounds and injuries.

The types of accidents included falling off a tree while climbing, being struck by a falling tree limb or by a falling coconut, tripping over fallen tree limbs, and being struck by a crashing tree while trying to cut it down. The tree usually was the coconut palm.

The researchers noted that most village tree climbers did not use

safety equipment and that some of the palm trees they climbed were 90 feet (about 28 meters) tall.

The researchers noted that the majority of deaths occurred after falls from trees.

The researchers concluded, "A tropical islander is imagined as reclining beneath his tree, languidly plucking the ever-present harvest. The truth is that most villagers work hard planting their gardens and often risk their lives climbing high to reap the produce of their tallest trees."

The Leiden University researchers said they found that oel and bass developed up to five times more quickly in the warmer and oxygen-enriched cooling water of the Doel plant outside Antwerp.

Professor Frans Ollivier, head of the research project, said no traces of radioactivity were found in the cooling water or in the fish. "We only have to make a feasibility and market study before we can start looking for investors," he said.

Black Lung Disease May Damage the Brain

United Press International

WILLIAMSON, West Virginia — Coal miners with black lung disease could suffer brain damage, a psychologist says.

Dr. Stanley Rudin said preliminary evidence suggests airborne particles that clog the lungs could shut off oxygen to the brain.

The researchers noted that most

black lung disease patients have

the disease for 20 years or more.

The researchers noted that the

majority of deaths occurred after

falls from trees.

The researchers concluded,

"A tropical islander is imagined as

reclining beneath his tree, lan-

guidly plucking the ever-present

harvest. The truth is that most

villagers work hard planting

their gardens and often risk

their lives climbing high to

reap the produce of their tallest

trees."

The Leiden University researchers

said they found that oel and bass

developed up to five times more

quickly in the warmer and oxy-

gen-enriched cooling water of

the Doel plant outside Antwerp.

Professor Frans Ollivier, head

of the research project, said no

traces of radioactivity were

found in the cooling water or in

the fish. "We only have to make

a feasibility and market study

before we can start looking for

investors," he said.

The researchers noted that the

NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Unico	2845	473	456	456	-12
Philip Morris	2793	473	456	456	-12
AT&T	2793	219	205	205	+12
IBM	2793	125	125	125	+12
General Mills	2793	125	125	125	+12
AMR	2793	125	125	125	+12
LTV	2793	125	125	125	+12
IBM	2793	125	125	125	+12
AmEx	2793	125	125	125	+12
Tandy	2793	125	125	125	+12
ITT	2793	125	125	125	+12
Boeing	2793	125	125	125	+12

Dow Jones Averages					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Indus	1284.54	1284.54	1284.54	1284.54	-4.44
Trans	611.27	611.27	611.27	611.27	-8.37
Utilities	102.27	102.27	102.27	102.27	+1.12
Comp	522.08	522.08	522.08	522.08	+3.13

NYSE Index					
High	Low	Last	Chg.	Time	
Composite	104.74	104.74	104.74	+0.49	2 P.M.
Transport	104.74	104.74	104.74	+0.49	2 P.M.
Trans.	104.74	104.74	104.74	+0.49	2 P.M.
Utilities	104.74	104.74	104.74	+0.49	2 P.M.
Finance	104.74	104.74	104.74	+0.49	2 P.M.

Wednesday's NYSE Closing					
High	Low	Last	Chg.	Time	
Indus	1284.54	1284.54	1284.54	-4.44	2 P.M.
Trans.	611.27	611.27	611.27	-8.37	2 P.M.
Utilities	102.27	102.27	102.27	+1.12	2 P.M.
Finance	104.74	104.74	104.74	+0.49	2 P.M.

AMEX Diaries					
High	Low	Last	Chg.	Time	
Advanced	104.74	104.74	104.74	+0.49	2 P.M.
Declined	104.74	104.74	104.74	+0.49	2 P.M.
Unchanged	104.74	104.74	104.74	+0.49	2 P.M.
Total Issues	104.74	104.74	104.74	+0.49	2 P.M.
New Highs	104.74	104.74	104.74	+0.49	2 P.M.
New Lows	104.74	104.74	104.74	+0.49	2 P.M.

NASDAQ Index					
High	Low	Last	Chg.	Time	
Composite	284.37	284.37	284.37	+0.12	2 P.M.
Industrie	284.37	284.37	284.37	+0.12	2 P.M.
Finance	284.37	284.37	284.37	+0.12	2 P.M.
Utilities	284.37	284.37	284.37	+0.12	2 P.M.
Trans.	284.37	284.37	284.37	+0.12	2 P.M.

AMEX Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
BAT	6079	474	474	474	+16
ImcCo	18652	205	205	205	+16
AT&T	717	972	972	972	+16
Fotomat	3779	2	2	2	+16
Amoco	1000	111	111	111	+16
Comdrc	3228	24	24	24	+16
Depth	2224	914	914	914	+16
Cryo	2224	22	22	22	+16
Mormn	2224	211	211	211	+16

NYSE Diaries				
Class	Prev.	Buy	Sale	4PM
Advanced	268	105	105	105
Declined	268	45	45	45
Unchanged	268	202	202	202
Total Issues	268	1282	1282	1282
New Highs	268	2	2	2
New Lows	268	2	2	2

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
Buy	Sale	4PM	Prev. 3 P.M.	Prev. consolidated close
Feb. 5	220,013	220,013	220,013	128,293,000
Feb. 1	197,123	197,123	197,123	128,293,000
Jan. 29	227,674	227,674	227,674	128,293,000

Tables include the odd-lot prices up in the closing on Wall Street

Standard & Poor's Index					
High	Low	Last	Chg.	Time	
Industrials	201.19	201.25	201.25	+0.01	2 P.M.
Trans.	197.12	197.12	197.12	+0.01	2 P.M.
Utilities	72.04	72.04	72.04	+0.01	2 P.M.
Finance	101.53	101.60	101.60	+0.01	2 P.M.

Dow Jones Bond Averages					
High	Low	Last	Chg.	Time	
Bonds	74.86	74.86	74.86	+0.01	2 P.M.
Utilities	71.26	71.26	71.26	+0.01	2 P.M.
Industrials	72.65	72.65	72.65	+0.01	2 P.M.

AMEX Stock Index				
High	Low	Last	Chg.	Time

</

Wednesday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the arithmetic prices
of the closing on Wall Street

12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE % High Low Close
12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE % High Low Close
(Continued from Page 10)

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	%	High	Low	Close
74	4	3	PanAm	4.62	4.62	4.14	-1%	74	4	3
170	12	10	PanAm Int'l	177.2	174.2	174.2	+1%	170	12	10
320	21	19	PanAm Int'l	142.2	140.2	139.2	+1%	320	21	19
149	10	8	PanAm Int'l	120.2	118.2	117.2	-1%	149	10	8
124	12	10	PanAm Int'l	102.2	100.2	98.2	+2%	124	12	10
320	21	19	PanAm Int'l	80.2	78.2	76.2	+2%	320	21	19
119	12	10	PanAm Int'l	67.2	65.2	63.2	+2%	119	12	10
177	11	9	PanAm Int'l	52.2	50.2	48.2	+2%	177	11	9
212	12	10	PanAm Int'l	48.2	46.2	44.2	+2%	212	12	10
124	12	10	PanAm Int'l	42.2	40.2	38.2	+2%	124	12	10
320	21	19	PanAm Int'l	38.2	36.2	34.2	+2%	320	21	19
124	12	10	PanAm Int'l	34.2	32.2	30.2	+2%	124	12	10
224	21	19	PanAm Int'l	30.2	28.2	26.2	+2%	224	21	19
124	12	10	PanAm Int'l	26.2	24.2	22.2	+2%	124	12	10
224	21	19	PanAm Int'l	22.2	20.2	18.2	+2%	224	21	19
124	12	10	PanAm Int'l	18.2	16.2	14.2	+2%	124	12	10
224	21	19	PanAm Int'l	14.2	12.2	10.2	+2%	224	21	19
124	12	10	PanAm Int'l	10.2	8.2	6.2	+2%	124	12	10
224	21	19	PanAm Int'l	6.2	4.2	2.2	+2%	224	21	19
124	12	10	PanAm Int'l	2.2	0.2	0.2	+2%	124	12	10
224	21	19	PanAm Int'l	0.2	0.2	0.2	+2%	224	21	19
124	12	10	PanAm Int'l	0.2	0.2	0.2	+2%	124	12	10
224	21	19	PanAm Int'l	0.2	0.2	0.2	+2%	224	21	19
124	12	10	PanAm Int'l	0.2	0.2	0.2	+2%	124	12	10
224	21	19	PanAm Int'l	0.2	0.2	0.2	+2%	224	21	19
124	12	10	PanAm Int'l	0.2	0.2	0.2	+2%	124	12	10
224	21	19	PanAm Int'l	0.2	0.2	0.2	+2%	224	21	19
124	12	10	PanAm Int'l	0.2	0.2	0.2	+2%	124	12	10
224	21	19	PanAm Int'l	0.2	0.2	0.2	+2%	224	21	19
124	12	10	PanAm Int'l	0.2	0.2	0.2	+2%	124	12	10
224	21	19	PanAm Int'l	0.2	0.2	0.2	+2%	224	21	19
124	12	10	PanAm Int'l	0.2	0.2	0.2	+2%	124	12	10
224	21	19	PanAm Int'l	0.2	0.2	0.2	+2%	224	21	19
124	12	10	PanAm Int'l	0.2	0.2	0.2	+2%	124	12	10
224	21	19	PanAm Int'l	0.2	0.2	0.2	+2%	224	21	19
124	12	10	PanAm Int'l	0.2	0.2	0.2	+2%	124	12	10
224	21	19	PanAm Int'l	0.2	0.2	0.2	+2%	224	21	19
124	12	10	PanAm Int'l	0.2	0.2	0.2	+2%	124	12	10
224	21	19	PanAm Int'l	0.2	0.2	0.2	+2%	224	21	19
124	12	10	PanAm Int'l	0.2	0.2	0.2	+2%	124	12	10
224	21	19	PanAm Int'l	0.2	0.2	0.2	+2%	224	21	19
124	12	10	PanAm Int'l	0.2	0.2	0.2	+2%	124	12	10
224	21	19	PanAm Int'l	0.2	0.2	0.2	+2%	224	21	19
124	12	10	PanAm Int'l	0.2	0.2	0.2	+2%	124	12	10
224	21	19	PanAm Int'l	0.2	0.2	0.2	+2%	224	21	19
124	12	10	PanAm Int'l	0.2	0.2	0.2	+2%	124	12	10
224	21	19	PanAm Int'l	0.2	0.2	0.2	+2%	224	21	19
124	12	10	PanAm Int'l	0.2	0.2	0.2	+2%	124	12	10
224	21	19	PanAm Int'l	0.2	0.2	0.2	+2%	224	21	19
124	12	10	PanAm Int'l	0.2	0.2	0.2	+2%	124	12	10
224	21	19	PanAm Int'l	0.2	0.2	0.2	+2%	224	21	19
124	12	10	PanAm Int'l	0.2	0.2	0.2	+2%	124	12	10
224	21	19	PanAm Int'l	0.2	0.2	0.2	+2%	224	21	19
124	12	10	PanAm Int'l	0.2	0.2	0.2	+2%	124	12	10
224	21	19	PanAm Int'l	0.2	0.2	0.2	+2%	224	21	19
124	12	10	PanAm Int'l	0.2	0.2	0.2	+2%	124	12	10
224	21	19	PanAm Int'l	0.2	0.2	0.2	+2%	224	21	19
124	12	10	PanAm Int'l	0.2	0.2	0.2	+2%	124	12	10
224	21	19	PanAm Int'l	0.2	0.2	0.2	+2%	224	21	19
124	12	10	PanAm Int'l	0.2	0.2	0.2	+2%	124	12	10
224	21	19	PanAm Int'l	0.2	0.2	0.2	+2%	224	21	19
124	12	10	PanAm Int'l	0.2	0.2	0.2	+2%	124	12	10
224	21	19	PanAm Int'l	0.2	0.2	0.2	+2%	224	21	19
124	12	10	PanAm Int'l	0.2	0.2	0.2	+2%	124	12	10
224	21	19	PanAm Int'l	0.2	0.2	0.2	+2%	224	21	19
124	12	10	PanAm Int'l	0.2	0.2	0.2	+2%	124	12	10
224	21	19	PanAm Int'l	0.2	0.2	0.2	+2%	224	21	19
124	12	10	PanAm Int'l	0.2	0.2	0.2	+2%	124	12	10
224	21	19	PanAm Int'l	0.2	0.2	0.2	+2%	224	21	19
124	12	10	PanAm Int'l	0.2	0.2	0.2	+2%	124	12	10
224	21	19	PanAm Int'l	0.2	0.2	0.2	+2%	224	21	19
124	12	10	PanAm Int'l	0.2	0.2	0.2	+2%	124	12	10
224	21	19	PanAm Int'l	0.2	0.2	0.2	+2%	224	21	19
124	12	10	PanAm Int'l	0.2	0.2	0.2	+2%	124	12	10
224	21	19	PanAm Int'l	0.2	0.2	0.2	+2%	224	21	19
124	12	10	PanAm Int'l	0.2	0.2	0.2	+2%	124	12	10
224	21	19	PanAm Int'l	0.2	0.2	0.2	+2%	224	21	19
124	12	10	PanAm Int'l	0.2	0.2	0.2	+2%	124	12	10
224	21	19	PanAm Int'l	0.2	0.2	0.2	+2%	224	21	19
124	12	10	PanAm Int'l	0.2	0.2	0.2	+2%	124	12	10
224	21	19	PanAm Int'l	0.2	0.2	0.2	+2%	224	21	19
124	12	10	PanAm Int'l							

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Plessey and Thomson Vie for Big U.S. Army Pact

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

PARIS—The scene is a European battlefield sometime in the future: A reconnaissance officer sketches enemy positions on his map and slips it into a green metal box in his jeep.

Within seconds, his drawing is flashed in code through a half dozen mobile radiotelephone exchanges and then printed out on a facsimile machine in the commander's headquarters, miles away. At the same time, the exchanges are handling thousands of direct-dial calls and teletypewriter messages from other officers, with each call graded according to military priority.

Vast quantities of battlefield information are also being collected and processed in the system, enabling a commander to know at the touch of a button, for example, how much fuel his tanks have.

This is the kind of sophisticated, mobile, secure communications network that U.S. commanders say

they need on the high-technology battlefield of the future. There is only one problem: No U.S. company has ever built anything like it.

Two European companies, however, one British and the other French, say they have just what the U.S. Army is looking for.

And they are now vying for what promises to be one of the largest single military orders the Pentagon has ever placed with a foreign company: a \$4.3-billion contract to equip five Army corps, totalling 25 divisions, with what the military calls Mobile Subscriber Equipment, or MSE for short.

Plessey Co., a leading British electronics concern, is offering a battlefield-communications system known as Pirmigan, in partnership with the Collins radio division of Rockwell International of Pittsburgh.

Pirmigan, which is named for an Alpine grouse, cost more than \$200 million to develop. It is now being deployed by Britain's First

Army in West Germany, under a \$750-million contract.

Pitted against Plessey is France's nationalized electronics giant, Thomson SA, which has joined forces with GTE Corp.'s Sylvania Division in the United States to sell the Pentagon a rival communications network known as Rita, an acronym for *Reseau Intégré des Transmissions Automatique*. Rita is already in service with sections of the French and Belgian armies.

Plessey demonstrated Pirmigan to the U.S. Army in trials with British forces last year, and the French plan to show off Rita this spring. The Pentagon is expected to choose the winner later this year.

More jobs and money are at stake in the competition. Traditionally, U.S. arms makers and the armed forces have worked together to keep foreign military equipment out of the United States, despite pressure to buy more abroad from defense secretaries and from NATO allies. The allies spend \$10 billion annually on U.S. weaponry but sell little to the United States in return.

Now the communications contract is raising hope in Europe that U.S. attitudes may be changing.

Last year James R. Ambrose, under-secretary of the Army, with the support of Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, overrode U.S. electronics companies eager to build a new communications system for the Pentagon. They decided it would be quicker and cheaper to buy developed technology "off the shelf" from Europe.

This decision followed two others—the Marine Corps agreement to buy Britain's vertical-takeoff Harrier fighter and the British Hawk trainer rather than to try to build such planes.

"The Pentagon may finally realize it's cheaper to buy somebody else's wheel than continually reinvent it yourself," said a senior Thomson executive who asked to remain anonymous.

COMPANY NOTES

Beecham Group PLC and **Unibond Holdings PLC** said they have reached agreement on terms for Beecham's conditional bid which places Unibond's value at about \$13.74 million (\$15.25 million). Beecham, a British pharmaceuticals and toiletries manufacturer, has offered 45 of its ordinary shares for every 71 of Unibond's, or 225 pence per Unibond share.

Robert Bosch GmbH said that its Robert Bosch Corp. of the United States has acquired a factory in Anderson, South Carolina, which will produce components for automobile fuel injection systems. Bosch gave no financial details or capacity plans.

De Tommaso Industries Inc. of Red Bank, New Jersey, said that it has executed agreements to develop and produce a two-seat sport coupe in Italy for sale to Chrysler Corp. No details of the agreements were disclosed.

Eaton Corp. said it has entered into a license agreement with China that would result in the construction of heavy-duty truck transmissions in China. Eaton said it also will provide technical assistance in China.

Erika AG, a West German textile and steel cord manufacturer, said it expects 1984 group profit to increase 120 percent to 200 million Deutsche marks (\$62.3 million) on record turnover. Managing board chairman Hans Guenther Zempel said that Erika's board would declare a dividend in April.

General Foods Corp. said that its board has approved the repurchase of as much as 3 million shares, or 6 percent of the total outstanding, in the open market. The packaged food manufacturer, based in White Plains, New York, repurchased 4.5 million shares last year.

Hitschi Ltd. said that its West German subsidiary would increase

monthly production of videotape recorders from 10,000 to 30,000 beginning in November, partly because Japan has agreed to limit VTR exports to the European Community.

R.P. Martin PLC said that talks are taking place with another party that could lead to an offer being made for the London-based money broker. There were no other details.

Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. said it will sell VHS-format videocamera recorders to General Electric Co., North American Philips Corp., Grundig AG and Philips Gloeilampenfabrieken NV for sale under each company's name.

Rockwell International Corp., the Pittsburgh-based aerospace company, said that sales in 1985 were expected to increase to more than \$11 billion, in part because of its \$1.65-billion acquisition of Allen-Bradley, an automation equipment manufacturer.

Eaton Corp.

Hitschi Ltd.

Matsushita Electric Industrial Co.

Rockwell International Corp.

Nixdorf Records
21% Sales Rise

Reuters

PADERBORN, West Germany—Nixdorf Computer AG recorded a sales increase of 21 percent in 1984, boosted by a strong performance in West German and international markets, the company announced Wednesday. It said the year's net profit should be well above 1983 levels.

Nixdorf's results showed world sales of \$3.2 billion Deutsche marks (\$1.02 billion), compared with 2.7 billion DM in 1983. The order backlog rose 21 percent to \$3.3 billion DM. Nixdorf attributed the increase in sales to strong results in its banking, retail and small-to-medium-size corporate sectors.

Nixdorf gave no profit figures for 1984 and did not issue a forecast for 1985.

Digital Unit
To Take Part
In EC Project

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS—Digital Equipment Corp. said Wednesday that it has agreed to form a joint venture to provide videotex banking and other financial services nationally to consumers and small businesses.

AT&T declined Tuesday to identify other possible participants. But several industry sources said that the venture is now expected to include AT&T and New York's Renault Automation SA in a five-year, \$9.5-million research project aimed at making automated systems more compatible.

This decision followed two others—the Marine Corps agreement to buy Britain's vertical-takeoff Harrier fighter and the British Hawk trainer rather than to try to build such planes.

"The Pentagon may finally realize it's cheaper to buy somebody else's wheel than continually reinvent it itself," said a senior Thomson executive who asked to remain anonymous.

AT&T Seeking Videotex Partners

By Paul Richter
Los Angeles Times Service

NEW YORK—American Telephone & Telegraph Co. has indicated that it is seeking to form a joint venture to provide videotex banking and other financial services nationally to consumers and small businesses.

AT&T declined Tuesday to identify other possible participants. But several industry sources said that the venture is now expected to include AT&T and New York's Renault Automation SA in a five-year, \$9.5-million research project aimed at making automated systems more compatible.

This decision followed two others—the Marine Corps agreement to buy Britain's vertical-takeoff Harrier fighter and the British Hawk trainer rather than to try to build such planes.

"The Pentagon may finally realize it's cheaper to buy somebody else's wheel than continually reinvent it itself," said a senior Thomson executive who asked to remain anonymous.

The project leader is Fin Comau SpA, a unit of the Fiat group and a major producer of industrial robots and other industrial-automation products. The French partner, Renault Automation SA, is a unit of the Renault group.

University College of Galway in Ireland and Italy's Turin Polytechnic also are involved in the project.

The basic aim of the project is to design and develop a system to closely link automated production and information technologies.

Paolo Cantarella, managing director and chief operating officer of Comau, said the proposed system would improve productivity in manufacturing and give a boost to Europe's drive to catch up with U.S. and Japanese technology.

It is the only Esprit project that involves Digital, which is based in Maynard, Massachusetts.

The only other U.S. companies in Esprit are International Business Machines Corp., American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and ITT Corp.

Bell Canada Is to Buy
Cable & Wireless Units

Reuters

LONDON—Cable & Wireless PLC said Wednesday that it has agreed to sell Cable & Wireless U.K. Services Eurotech BV, Eurotechnica SA and Eurotech Italia SpA to Bell Canada International Ltd.

Terms of the agreement were not detailed.

U.K. Services is involved in maintenance of minicomputers, while the other subsidiaries distribute computers.

all other videotex services now in operation, the venture would not offer the news or advertising content that he said is generally defined as "electronic publishing."

For that reason, he said, AT&T would not need to seek an amendment to the federal court order that, in breaking up the telephone company, barred it from transmitting such information on its own telecommunications system.

Newspaper publishers have been nervous about AT&T's declared interest in videotex.

Spokesmen for Chemical Bank and Time Inc. declined comment. A Bank of America spokesman said only that the bank has "ongoing discussions with a lot of companies about a lot of opportunities."

Videotex services include the Gateway system of Times Mirror Co., parent of the Los Angeles Times, and, in Miami, the Viewtron system of Viewdata Corp., a unit of Knight-Ridder newspapers.

GOLD, LASSIES and 800% PROFITS

The price of gold has tumbled, shorting the fortunes of gold bugs and their gurus, among them, the Aden Sisters—the lasagne ladies who persistently purr in their investment service that gold will gleam to \$3400 an ounce; a prediction our analysts have ridiculed. The Adens are sisters under the skin to promoters of gold seminars, "curiosity experts" who make great gobs of paper money, debunking "paper." The distribution of gold from High Priests of Finance to naive believers in the pews has been articulated by C.G.R., a distribution, a madness, that will join the ranks of the South Sea Bubble fiasco as evidence of man's cupidity and greed. The inseparable of nationality has destroyed gold bugs; still, there is tomorrow. For once everyone is convinced that gold, a substance the Inca's called "The Sweat of the Sun", cannot glitter again, it will. To convince the "Crowd" as to the efficacy of the law of contrary reason, is an difficult, sneaking sunrise past a rooster.

Months ago, our researchers mocked the "consensus", writing... "Look for one more sledge hammer blow before a sparkling rally occurs." The hammer has decimated thousands of dreamers. Money never moves out of gold or any other commodity, it merely changes pockets. Every analyst and airline attendant has names of gold shares that have been pulverized; few appear on "buy lists" for, as always, the "Street" is selling into weakness, hitting every shred of fiscal common sense. As contrarians, we urge investors to stash away ASA \$47, CAMPBELL RED LAKES \$16, HOMESTAKE \$21 and WESTERN DEEP LEVELS \$33, emulating the pinhead of "Power Elites" and other perceptive iconoclasts who are absorbing, at wholesale levels, the discards of the disenchanted. The sacking in gold is reminiscent of the malaise that infected the "Street" in 1982, when the DOW was trading below 800. At the depths of despair, our researchers mused "THE DOW WILL TOUCH 1,000 BEFORE HITTING 750."

And now? We believe the DJI will vault over 1500 and, as a corollary, gold will upswing. Our current letter delineates why the "barbarous relic" will regain its lustre; in addition, C.G.R. highlights a low-priced equity that spiraled 800% in less than a year.

For your complimentary copy, please write to, or telephone:

**CAPITAL
GAINS
RESEARCH**

F.P.S. Financial Planning Services bv
Kuipersstraat 112,
1012 PK Amsterdam, The Netherlands
Phone: (020) - 27 51 81
Telex 18536

Name: _____
Address: _____
Phone: _____
EFT 7/2

Past performance does not guarantee future results

Bid Tests Icahn's Takeover Skills

(Continued from Page 11) eventually agreed to be taken over by Baus Inc., yielding Mr. Icahn and his investment partners a profit of about \$33 million on a four-month investment. Tappan was driven into the hands of Electronix AB of Sweden. In one of his most bitter contests, Dan River went private in an employee buyout.

In his most recent venture, he bought ACE Industries, a maker of micarons and oilfield equipment, for more than \$400 million last summer. It was only the second time he had actually acquired a company he was pursuing.

Although takeover specialists are sometimes viewed as being little more than financial muggers, Mr. Icahn is regarded by investment professionals as a master technician and tactician, with an excellent eye for spotting undervalued stocks. In fact, Richard Tappan, who was chairman of the company bearing his family name when Mr. Icahn made his bid, and who resisted it, has since become an investor in Mr. Icahn's transactions.

Mr. Icahn sharpened his investment skills in the early 1960's at Grumman & Co., a Wall Street brokerage, where he ran the options department. Howard Silverman, a former colleague of Mr. Icahn's and now president of Grumman, recalled: "He was quite bright, and very aggressive, which isn't a bad combination in this business."

Mr. Icahn decided to move out on his own in 1968, and formed Icahn & Co. Since then, his principal business has been risk arbitrage

—buying into takeover situations started by others — or instigating his own bids.

Such a career seemed an unlikely choice to some of Mr. Icahn's older friends. For example, Dr. Peter S. Liebert, a pediatric surgeon who was Mr. Icahn's undergraduate roommate for two years, remembers Mr. Icahn as generally very easygoing.

"Except when he focused on something, then he could become totally absorbed," Dr. Liebert, who remains a good friend, and has participated in some of Mr. Icahn's transactions, said. "In chess, he would analyze very, very carefully before he moved. There was nothing reckless."

A philosophy major in college, Mr. Icahn attended medical school for two years, then dropped out. Dr. Liebert said that the direction Mr. Icahn chose surprised him. "I would have thought he would have gone on to graduate school in philosophy or economics," he said.

Intellect as well as dogged persistence are said to distinguish Mr. Icahn now. And while in his dealings Mr. Icahn often cloaks himself in the rhetoric of being a defender of shareholder rights against an entrenched, inefficient management, one acquaintance recalled Mr. Icahn saying: "I'm no Robin Hood. I'm out to make money."

Mr. Icahn, nonetheless, feels strongly that he is working for all shareholders when he makes his bids, and forces a buyout at a higher price. He says he only pursues companies where management is

Optimism
On Market

(Continued from Page 11) yet on Wall Street among European investors, at least in Switzerland and Germany.

"I've seen no dramatic buying," he asserted, "and there's not been much excitement so far about Wall Street in this part of the world. In fact, my colleagues seem to be doing more selling than buying. The thinking remains defensive, and there's a lot of skepticism."

Mr. Nipp, who admitted that he probably was too optimistic in 1984 toward U.S. stocks, said he sees 1,300 on the Dow as a psychological barrier that, if surpassed as he expects, will persuade European money managers to start nibbling on American equities.

"January was a terrific month to be invested on Wall Street and there will be growing pressure to get in as prices rise higher," he added.

Despite his positive outlook, Mr. Nipp warned that excessive exuberance toward U.S. stocks could be costly. He advised investment in "medium-size, good-quality" stocks, such as Gould Inc. and Harrah's Corp.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, 31st January, 1985.

The undersigned announces that as from

14th February, 1985 at Kas-Associate N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. ep. no. 24 of the CDRs Rothmans International P.L.C. each

share, 100 shares will be payable with Dfls. 8.57. The interim dividend for year ending 31st March, 1985 is 2.9428 Dfls. 3.76 per CDR.

Non residents of the United Kingdom can only claim this tax credit when the relevant tax treaty meets this facility.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, 31st January, 1985.

The undersigned announces that as from

14th February, 1985 at Kas-Associate N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. ep. no. 24 of the CDRs Rothmans International P.L.C. each

share, 100 shares will be payable with Dfls. 8.57. The interim dividend for year ending 31st March, 1985 is 2.9428 Dfls. 3.76 per CDR.

<div data-bbox="324 939 500 950" data-label

Trade Credits to Poor Nations Fell in '84 First Half

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — A drop in official trade credits to developing countries in the first six months of last year more than wiped out a modest increase in bank lending, reducing by some \$2 billion the amount of total debt outstanding from the end of 1983.

The data came from a report released last week by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and the Bank for International Settlements. The semi-annual study blends the bank-lending statistics compiled by the BIS with OECD data on export credits granted by governments or their agencies to give a wider picture of the debt situation than provided by the banking figures.

However, this is still not a total view of the situation, because loans by official multilateral institutions such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund were

not included, nor was lending by banks outside the BIS reporting area, notably the Midwest.

The most striking aspect of the report was a \$14.4-billion drop from the end of 1983 in the amount of non-bank trade-related credits granted under official insurance or guarantee or extended directly to the foreign buyer by the official sector of the exporting country.

The biggest declines, reflecting the recession induced by the drop in oil prices and the lower volume of sales, were recorded in the major oil-exporting countries. Official trade credits dropped \$2.3 billion to Saudi Arabia, \$2 billion to Algeria, \$1.7 billion to Iraq, \$1.1 billion to Libya and \$1 billion to Iran.

The other big loser in official credits was the East bloc, with the Soviet Union showing a decline of \$1.6 billion and Poland \$1.2 billion. In Latin America, Brazil was the only country to show a large decline, of \$1.4 billion.

Another six countries — Algeria, Egypt, India, the Soviet Union, Turkey and Zambia — made extensive use of trade credits relative to bank loans. In the Soviet Union, which is the single largest user of official credits, non-bank trade credits totaled \$9.9 billion, and in Mexico, \$7.2 billion.

Finally, four countries stood out as having had the largest amount of bank loans guaranteed by OECD governments or their agencies. In Brazil, \$3.3 billion of its \$6.4 billion worth of bank debt was guaranteed. In the Soviet Union, \$4.6 billion out of \$16.2 billion was guaranteed; in Algeria, \$3.7 billion out of \$7.9 billion, and in Mexico, \$3.3 billion out of \$6.4 billion.

The data also show that while bank lending increased by \$12.1 billion, a full three-quarters of this was due to a 16-percent rise in loans carrying official insurance or guarantee.

The report also showed that five countries rely more heavily on official trade credits than bank loans: China and India at mid-1984 were each, compared to non-bank trade credits of \$4 billion and \$3.4 billion, respectively. Israel was the second biggest user of trade credits, totaling \$8.9 billion, against bank loans of \$6 billion. Saudi Arabia and Zaire were the other two countries showing a preference for official credits.

Overall, the East bloc relies most heavily on official credits. They accounted for 38 percent of the Soviet Union's recorded debt, 24 percent for Poland, 21 percent for Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia, 17 percent for Romania, 14 percent for East Germany and 4 percent for Hungary.

This stands in sharp contrast to the debt profile of the largest debtors. In Brazil, official credits amounted to 7.8 percent of total debt, in Mexico 5.3 percent and Argentina 7.2 percent.

Finally, four countries stand out as having had the largest amount of bank loans guaranteed by OECD governments or their agencies. In Brazil, \$3.3 billion of its \$6.4 billion worth of bank debt was guaranteed. In the Soviet Union, \$4.6 billion out of \$16.2 billion was guaranteed; in Algeria, \$3.7 billion out of \$7.9 billion, and in Mexico, \$3.3 billion out of \$6.4 billion.

Sears Profit Dropped in 4th Quarter, But Reached Record Over Full Year

United Press International

CHICAGO — Sears, Roebuck & Co. announced Wednesday that its fourth-quarter earnings had dropped 3.4 percent from 1983, because of sharp pre-Christmas competition and warm weather.

Sears said its net income in the final quarter slipped to \$563.1 million, or \$1.54 per share, from a record \$582.7 million, or \$1.65 per share, in 1983. Fourth-quarter revenues rose 5.1 percent, to \$11.37 billion from \$10.82 billion a year ago.

Over the year ended Dec. 31, Sears recorded an 8.4-percent increase in income to a record \$1.45 billion, or \$4.01 a share. This compared with the previous record of \$1.34 billion, or \$3.80 per share, in 1983.

Revenues in 1984 totaled a record \$38.83 billion, an increase of \$2.95 billion, or 8.2 percent, from the previous record of \$35.88 billion in 1983.

Sears' chairman and chief executive officer, Edward Telling, said the fourth-quarter decline had been caused by "one of the most competitive Christmas shopping seasons in history and unseasonably warm temperatures."

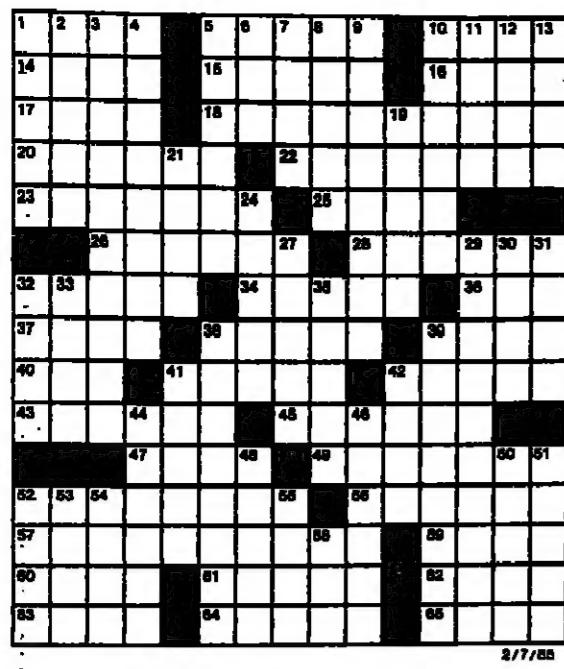
Allstate's Insurance Group income rose 16.7 percent to a record \$159.4 million for the fourth quarter, compared with \$136.6 million in 1983. Revenues totaled \$2.36 billion compared with \$2.12 billion a year ago.

The Dean Witter Financial Services group reported a loss of \$3.9 million for the fourth quarter compared with income of \$8.6 million the previous year and revenues totaled \$662.8 million compared with \$553.5 million in 1983.

Company Earnings

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Canada		1984		1983		1982		1981		1980	
Year	Revenue	Net Inc.	Net Inc.								
1984	\$62.5	\$4.6	\$61.5	\$3.5	\$51.0	\$2.5	\$49.5	\$2.3	\$38.5	\$2.2	\$2.3
1983	52.5	3.5	51.0	2.5	49.5	2.3	47.5	2.2	37.5	2.1	2.3
1982	42.5	2.5	41.5	2.2	39.5	2.1	37.5	2.0	31.5	1.8	1.8
1981	31.5	2.0	30.5	1.8	28.5	1.7	26.5	1.6	20.5	1.5	1.5
1980	21.5	1.5	20.5	1.4	18.5	1.3	16.5	1.2	10.5	1.1	1.1
1979	11.5	1.0	10.5	0.9	9.5	0.8	8.5	0.7	5.5	0.6	0.6
1978	10.5	0.8	9.5	0.7	8.5	0.6	7.5	0.5	4.5	0.4	0.4
1977	9.5	0.6	8.5	0.5	7.5	0.4	6.5	0.3	3.5	0.2	0.2
1976	8.5	0.5	7.5	0.4	6.5	0.3	5.5	0.2	2.5	0.1	0.1
1975	7.5	0.4	6.5	0.3	5.5	0.2	4.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	0.1
1974	6.5	0.3	5.5	0.2	4.5	0.1	3.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	0.1
1973	5.5	0.2	4.5	0.1	3.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	0.1
1972	4.5	0.1	3.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	0.1
1971	3.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	0.1
1970	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	0.1
1969	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	0.1
1968	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	0.1
1967	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	0.1
1966	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	0.1
1965	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	0.1
1964	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	0.1
1963	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	0.1
1962	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	0.1
1961	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	0.1
1960	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	0.1
1959	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	0.1
1958	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	0.1
1957	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	0.1
1956	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	0.1
1955	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	0.1
1954	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	0.1
1953	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	0.1
1952	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	0.1
1951	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	0.1
1950	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	0.1
1949	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	0.1
1948	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	0.1
1947	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	0.1
1946	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	0.1
1945	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	0.1
1944	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	0.1
1943	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	0.1
1942	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	0.1
1941	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	0.1
1940	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	0.1
1939	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	0.1
1938	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	0.1
1937	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.1					



ACROSS

- 1 Cuts down
- 5 Venus fluid of the gods
- 10 Hounds
- 14 Square's length times width
- 15 Orifice
- 16 "Types" sequel
- 17 Coat superficially
- 18 Noted Abstract Expressionist
- 28 The Vitava, to a Berliner
- 22 Place apart
- 23 Liquid used in eyes
- 25 Regatta
- 26 Greek sea god
- 28 Met mezzo-soprano
- 32 Furious
- 34 Firm
- 36 —Duarte
- 37 Large containers
- 38 Baby's bellyache's
- 39 Wax imprint
- 40 W. W. II area
- 41 Pitcher Ryan
- 42 Chateau
- Thierry's river
- 43 Agree
- 44 Esteem
- 47 Yorkshire river

DOWN

- 1 Source of igneous rock
- 2 Apollo 18 lunar ladder
- 3 The Iron Duke
- 4 They supply horsemen
- 5 Exempt from harm
- 6 Côte sound
- 7 Hovels
- 8 Further
- 9 Grandiloquent language
- 10 Uses a divining rod
- 11 Buddhist sacred mountain
- 12 Olympic top award
- 13 Hung up the receiver: Brit.
- 14 French
- 15 Karamazov brother
- 16 Of musical sound quality
- 17 Cut
- 18 Brings to court
- 19 Candidate list
- 20 Famous name in motordom
- 21 Light
- 22 With, in Nice
- 23 Acronym for a defense group
- 24 Antiseptic solution
- 25 Precedent
- 26 Worries less
- 27 Type of energy
- 28 French composer
- 29 Karamazov brothers
- 30 Of musical sound quality
- 31 Borecole
- 32 With, in Nice
- 33 Acronym for a defense group
- 34 Cosmetic
- 35 Debates
- 36 Debas
- 37 A North Atlantic sea
- 38 Parisian nights
- 39 Horace or Thomas
- 40 "Verdi's" Don
- 41 Group of geese
- 42 Flynn of films
- 43 Malodorous
- 44 College sots
- 45 Temple team
- 46 Group of geese
- 47 Flynn of films
- 48 French
- 49 French
- 50 Acronym for a defense group
- 51 College sots
- 52 Temple team
- 53 Offspring of a vacca
- 54 French women's magazine
- 55 Jazz singer Simone
- 56 Cole or Turner

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"WHEN MY DAD SAYS HE HAS TO THINK 'BOUT SOMETHING, THAT MEANS HE'S GONNA TAKE A NAP."

JUMBLE

THAT SCRABBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Uncramble these four Jumbles, then each square to form four ordinary words.



BELLI

© 1985 United Feature Syndicate, Inc.



VALIE

© 1985 United Feature Syndicate, Inc.



VORAYS

© 1985 United Feature Syndicate, Inc.



DULCOY

© 1985 United Feature Syndicate, Inc.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise word, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer, with "□□□□□" (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: PRUNE DRONE KISMET ARTFUL

Answer: What a flatter sardon is—INTERRUPTED

WEATHER

EUROPE

HIGH LOW HIGH LOW

Paris 50 75 50 75

Amsterdam 54 75 54 75

Athens 54 75 54 75

Brussels 54 75 54 75

Edinburgh 54 75 54 75

Florence 54 75 54 75

Frankfurt 54 75 54 75

Helsinki 54 75 54 75

London 54 75 54 75

Madrid 54 75 54 75

Milan 54 75 54 75

Moscow 54 75 54 75

Nice 54 75 54 75

Oslo 54 75 54 75

Paris 54 75 54 75

Prague 54 75 54 75

Rome 54 75 54 75

Stockholm 54 75 54 75

Venice 54 75 54 75

Vienna 54 75 54 75

Zurich 54 75 54 75

MIDDLE EAST

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

54 75 54 75

ART BUCHWALD

1st Down, Riggins to Go

WASHINGTON — The big story in Washington last week was not the president's budget or the Ed Meese hearings, but the nap John Riggins took at a Washington Press Club black-tie affair honoring new members of Congress.

The accepted version of what happened is that the Redskin running back was the life of the party at his table, which included Justice Sandra Day O'Connor, Virginia Governor Chuck Robb and staffers of People magazine. When the politicians started making speeches, Riggins just stretched out on the floor and went to sleep, not even waking up in time to hear Vice President George Bush.

Watters stepped over him gingerly as they poured coffee and Justice O'Connor excused herself from the table, explaining she had an early day at the court.

After the speeches were concluded Riggins woke up, thanked everyone for the wonderful evening and was driven home.

The capital's social arbiters have been discussing the incident ever since.

Many people have fallen asleep during speeches at large black-tie functions in Washington, but this is the first time anyone can recall someone sucking out on the floor.

To put the incident into perspective you have to understand the 1984 Washington Redskin game plan. Riggins was the only running back the team had. For 16 games he was asked to pick up four or five yards with 300-pound guards, tackles and linebackers trying to pull him down. He did the job manfully and without complaint, despite the

"Monopoly": 50, Still Going

United Press International

SALEM, Massachusetts — Monopoly, the board game of capitalism, passed its 50th anniversary Wednesday with 83 million sets sold worldwide by Parker Brothers, who initially rejected the game as too long, with no clear ending.

For details on this special anniversary offer, write to:

BTI Subscriptions Department, 181, Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Or, tell Paris 747-07-29.

IN ASIA AND PACIFIC

contact our local distributor on International Herald Tribune, 1005 Tel-Sun Commercial Building, 24-34 Yamashita Road, 100-0001 Tokyo, Japan. Tel 03-5284-26.

LETTING VOLUNTEERS needed for SOS HEP if you are interested in mission stations there. Feb. 7, Tues. Feb. 12, 6:30 p.m. of American Church, 65 Quai d'Orsay, Paris 7e or write for further information. Tel 01-42-28-16-75/75/76 Paris 16e.

ENGLAND, London — One privately owned historic home step by step. Green with numerous rooms, 1000 sq. m. Tel 01-582-5522.

SUN, N.Y. TIMES — English delivery. Write Koyer, P.O.B. 81000 Brussels.

ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS in English, Paris 634 59 65. General info. Tel 01-52 38 48.

MONOPOLY — 50, Still Going

United Press International

SALEM, Massachusetts — Monopoly, the board game of capitalism, passed its 50th anniversary Wednesday with 83 million sets sold worldwide by Parker Brothers, who initially rejected the game as too long, with no clear ending.

For details on this special anniversary offer, write to:

BTI Subscriptions Department, 181, Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Or, tell Paris 747-07-29.

IN ASIA AND PACIFIC

contact our local distributor on International Herald Tribune, 1005 Tel-Sun Commercial Building, 24-34 Yamashita Road, 100-0001 Tokyo, Japan. Tel 03-5284-26.

LETTING VOLUNTEERS needed for SOS HEP if you are interested in mission stations there. Feb. 7, Tues. Feb. 12, 6:30 p.m. of American Church, 65 Quai d'Orsay, Paris 7e or write for further information. Tel 01-42-28-16-75/75/76 Paris 16e.

ENGLAND, London — One privately owned historic home step by step. Green with numerous rooms, 1000 sq. m. Tel 01-582-5522.

SUN, N.Y. TIMES — English delivery. Write Koyer, P.O.B. 81000 Brussels.

ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS in English, Paris 634 59 65. General info. Tel 01-52 38 48.

MONOPOLY — 50, Still Going

United Press International

SALEM, Massachusetts — Monopoly, the board game of capitalism, passed its 50th anniversary Wednesday with 83 million sets sold worldwide by Parker Brothers, who initially rejected the game as too long, with no clear ending.

For details on this special anniversary offer, write to:

BTI Subscriptions Department, 181, Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Or, tell Paris 747-07-29.

IN ASIA AND PACIFIC

contact our local distributor on International Herald Tribune, 1005 Tel-Sun Commercial Building, 24-34 Yamashita Road, 100-0001 Tokyo, Japan. Tel 03-5284-26.

LETTING VOLUNTEERS needed for SOS HEP if you are interested in mission stations there. Feb. 7, Tues. Feb. 12, 6:30 p.m. of American Church, 65 Quai d'Orsay, Paris 7e or write for further information. Tel 01-42-28-16-75/75/76 Paris 16e.

ENGLAND, London — One privately owned historic home step by step. Green with numerous rooms, 1000 sq. m. Tel 01-582-5522.

SUN, N.Y. TIMES — English delivery. Write Koyer, P.O.B. 81000 Brussels.

ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS in English, Paris 634 59 65. General info. Tel 01-52 38 48.

MONOPOLY — 50, Still Going

United Press International

SALEM, Massachusetts — Monopoly, the board game of capitalism, passed its 50th anniversary Wednesday with 83 million sets sold worldwide by Parker Brothers, who initially rejected the game as too long, with no clear ending.

For details on this special anniversary offer, write to:

BTI Subscriptions Department, 181, Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Or, tell Paris 747-07-29.

IN ASIA AND PACIFIC

contact our local distributor on International Herald Tribune, 1005 Tel-Sun Commercial Building, 24-34 Yamashita Road, 100-0001 Tokyo, Japan. Tel 03-5284-26.

LETTING VOLUNTEERS needed for SOS HEP if you are interested in mission stations there. Feb. 7, Tues. Feb. 12, 6:30 p.m. of American Church, 65 Quai d'Orsay, Paris 7e or write for further information. Tel 01-42-28-16-75/75/76 Paris 16e.

ENGLAND, London — One privately owned historic home step by step. Green with numerous rooms, 1000 sq. m. Tel 01-582-5522.

SUN, N.Y. TIMES — English delivery. Write Koyer, P.O.B. 81000 Brussels.

ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS in English, Paris 634 59 65. General info. Tel 01-52 38 48.

MONOPOLY — 50, Still Going

United Press International

SALEM, Massachusetts — Monopoly, the board game of capitalism, passed its 50th anniversary Wednesday with 83 million sets sold worldwide by Parker Brothers, who initially rejected the game as too long, with no clear ending.

For details on this special anniversary offer, write to:

BTI Subscriptions Department, 181, Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Or, tell Paris 747-07-29.

IN ASIA AND PACIFIC

contact our local distributor on International Herald Tribune, 1005 Tel-Sun Commercial Building, 24-34 Yamashita Road, 100-0001 Tokyo, Japan. Tel 03-5284-26.

LETTING VOLUNTEERS needed for SOS HEP if you are interested in mission stations there. Feb. 7, Tues. Feb. 12, 6:30 p.m. of American Church, 65 Quai d'Orsay, Paris 7e or write for further information. Tel 01-42-28-16-75/75/76 Paris 16e.

ENGLAND, London — One privately owned historic home step by step. Green with numerous rooms, 1000 sq. m. Tel 01-582-5522.

SUN, N.Y. TIMES — English delivery. Write Koyer, P.O.B. 81000 Brussels.

ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS in English, Paris 634 59 65. General info. Tel 01-52 38 48.

MONOPOLY — 50, Still Going

United Press International

SALEM, Massachusetts — Monopoly, the board game of capitalism, passed its 50th anniversary Wednesday with 83 million sets sold worldwide by Parker Brothers, who initially rejected the game as too long, with no clear ending.

For details on this special anniversary offer, write to:

BTI Subscriptions Department, 181, Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Or, tell Paris 747-07-29.

IN ASIA AND PACIFIC

contact our local distributor on International Herald Tribune, 1005 Tel-Sun Commercial Building, 24-34 Yamashita Road, 100-0001 Tokyo, Japan. Tel 03-5284-26.

LETTING VOLUNTEERS needed for SOS HEP if you are interested in mission stations there. Feb. 7, Tues. Feb. 12, 6:30 p.m. of American Church, 65 Quai d'Orsay, Paris 7e or write for further information. Tel 01-42-28-16-75/75/76 Paris 16e.

ENGLAND, London — One privately owned historic home step by step. Green with numerous rooms, 1000 sq. m. Tel 01-582-5522.

SUN, N.Y. TIMES — English delivery. Write Koyer, P.O.B. 81000 Brussels.

ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS in English, Paris 634 59 65. General info. Tel 01-52 38 48.

MONOPOLY — 50, Still Going

United Press International

SALEM, Massachusetts — Monopoly, the board game of capitalism, passed its 50th anniversary Wednesday with 83 million sets sold worldwide by Parker Brothers, who initially rejected the game as too long, with no clear ending.

For details on this special anniversary offer, write to:

BTI Subscriptions Department, 181, Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Or, tell Paris 747-07-29.

IN ASIA AND PACIFIC

contact our local distributor on International Herald Tribune, 1005 Tel-Sun Commercial Building, 24-34 Yamashita Road, 100-0001 Tokyo, Japan. Tel 03-5284-26.

LETTING VOLUNTEERS needed for SOS HEP if you are interested in mission stations there. Feb. 7, Tues. Feb. 12, 6:30 p.m. of American Church, 65 Quai d'Orsay, Paris 7e or write for further information. Tel 01-42-28-16-75/75/76 Paris 16e.

ENGLAND, London — One privately owned historic home step by step. Green with numerous rooms, 1000 sq. m. Tel 01-582-5522.

SUN, N.Y. TIMES — English delivery. Write Koyer, P.O.B. 81000 Brussels.

ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS in English, Paris 634 59 65. General info. Tel 01-52 38 48.

MONOPOLY — 50, Still Going

United Press International

SALEM, Massachusetts — Monopoly, the board game of capitalism, passed its 50th anniversary Wednesday with 83 million sets sold worldwide by Parker Brothers, who initially rejected the game as too long, with no clear ending.

For details on this special anniversary offer, write to:

BTI Subscriptions Department, 181, Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Or, tell Paris 747-07-29.

IN ASIA AND PACIFIC

contact our local distributor on International Herald Tribune, 1005 Tel-Sun Commercial Building, 24-34 Yamashita Road, 100-0001 Tokyo, Japan. Tel 03-5284-26.

LETTING VOLUNTEERS needed for SOS HEP if you are interested in mission stations there. Feb. 7, Tues. Feb. 12, 6:30 p.m. of American Church, 65 Quai d'Orsay, Paris 7e or write for further information. Tel 01-42-28-16-75/75/76 Paris 16e.

ENGLAND, London — One privately owned historic home step by step. Green with numerous rooms, 1000 sq. m. Tel 01-582-5522.

SUN, N.Y. TIMES — English delivery. Write Koyer, P.O.B. 81000 Brussels.

ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS in English, Paris 634 59 65. General info. Tel 01-52 38 48.

MONOPOLY — 50, Still Going

United Press International

SALEM, Massachusetts — Monopoly, the board game of capitalism, passed its 50th anniversary Wednesday with 83 million sets sold worldwide by Parker Brothers, who initially rejected the game as too long, with no clear ending.

For details on this special anniversary offer, write to:

BTI Subscriptions Department, 181, Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Or, tell Paris 747-07-29.

IN ASIA AND PACIFIC

contact our local distributor on International Herald Tribune, 1005 Tel-Sun Commercial Building, 24-34 Yamashita Road, 100-0001 Tokyo, Japan. Tel 03-5284-26.

LETTING VOLUNTEERS needed for SOS HEP if you are interested in mission stations there. Feb. 7, Tues. Feb. 12, 6:30 p.m. of American Church, 65 Quai d'Orsay, Paris 7e or write for further information. Tel 01-42-28-16-75/75/76 Paris 16e.

ENGLAND, London — One privately owned historic home step by step. Green with numerous rooms, 1000 sq. m. Tel 01-582-5522.

SUN, N.Y. TIMES — English delivery. Write Koyer, P.O.B. 81000 Brussels.

ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS in English, Paris 634 59 65. General info. Tel 01-52 38 48.

MONOPOLY — 50, Still Going

<p